The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion in a Snow Storm.

Our Forces in Possession of Warrenton.

Chester Gap Held by Stonewall Jackson's Command.

The Fight with Stuart's Cavalry on Wednesday.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Thirty-six Dead Left on the Field by the Rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Rectortown, Va., Nov. 6—10 P. M.

As the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barber's become more known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been.

The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army can produce—the rebels under the command of Gen. Stuart and the Nationals under the command of Gen Pleasanton.

The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous.

Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton, to-day, reports that Stonewall Jackson occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, taking five prisoners belonging to the Third Virginia Cavalry, and two infantry soldiers, who stated that their regiments had gone up the Valley.

Gen. Bayard had a slight skirmish to-day, on the Waterloo Road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without any loss on his part.

Headquarters, Rectortown, Friday, Nov. 7.

A heavy snow storm set in this morning about 9 o'clock, with every indication of continuing. The weather is cold.

There is nothing new about military matters, excepting that the army is in motion.

Gen. Sumner and staff arrived last night.

Nothing but a construction team has yet arrived on the Manassas Gap Railroad, although one is hourly looked for.

REPORTS FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

Gainesville, Va., Friday, Nov. 7.

The Corps of Gen. Reynolds, belonging to Gen. McClellan's command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday.

The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

An investigation into the causes of the conflagration at Haymarket, has resulted in convicting two men of Gen. Steinwehr's command. A Court-martial has been ordered, which meets to-day to try the cases.

It is intensely cold to-night.

This morning a snow-storm commenced, the first of the season.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY

Harper's Ferry, Friday Nov. 7.

Some sutlers returned here, to-day, from the advance, and stated that guerrilla bands appeared in the neighorhood of Snickersville to-day, carrying off several wagons.

Gen. Geary had a grand review of his troops yesterday on Bolivar Heights. The soldiers were all in splendid condition.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day, and the weather is extremely cold.

There is nothing new from the Potomac army.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM NEAR UPPERVILLE.

Near Upperville, Va., Monday Evening, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. Pleasanton's three-days' exciting chase after Stuart's Cavalry, has to-night "brought up" at Upperville, which you will observe to be in Fauquier County, immediately below the southern boundary of Loudon County, and on the turnpike running from Winchester to Alexandria through Ashby's Gap, from which locality Upperville is distant about three miles. Those dashing horsemen who, less than a month ago, shot meteor-like through Maryland and Pennsylvania, have, since Saturday, been running quite as rapidly southward, with our artillery thundering on their heels, and our cavalry cutting them up in flank and rear. Loudon County is now clear of rebels; our army is now rapidly coming up, and the present outlook is, that to-day will witness an important battle at Ashby's Gap.

Previous telegrams and letters have brought the history of the cavalry chase up to noon of Sunday, at which time the rebels occupied the village of Union. Shortly after that hour, our force charged into Union, driving the rebels before them. As on the previous day, our force consisted of Pleasanton's Cavalry Brigade, comprising the Sixth Regulars, the Third Illinois, the Eighth New-York, the Third Indiana, and Pennington's Battery; together with Doubleday's Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. D. W. Hoffman, comprising the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Seventh Indiana, the Seventy-sixth New-York and the Ninety-fifth New-York. Immediately after taking possession of the town, skirmishers were thrown out, and, engaging the enemy, drove them back half a mile. At this point our infantry was opened upon at about four hundred yards distant, by the rebel battery of four pieces, planted on a commanding eminence. Doubleday's Brigade charged upon it, driving the rebels on about a mile further South, when our guns were brought up and placed on the same eminence from which the rebels had fired upon us. In this position a brisk fire was kept up on both sides, continuing until sundown. Then Pleasanton charged with his cavalry, driving Stuart two miles further into Dixie, and capturing two pieces and a number of horses and mules. Night now closed on the combatants, we having driven them five miles before us that day, with a loss of three killed and nineteen wounded, the names of whom I have already transmitted by telegraph.

This morning, the third act of the drama began, with a clear, cloudless sky, and a sharp cool air—precisely the morning for a brisk chase. Stuart had planted his men in an exceedingly advantageous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville, and precisely at the southern boundary of Loudon County. Early in the forenoon, Pleasanton's command was reinforced by Averill's Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Fifth Regulars, the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania, the First Massachusetts, and Tidball's Battery. Stuart had made his stand on the commanding eminence of the vicinity—his cavalry occupying a thick piece of woods on the hill, at the edge of which his artillery was planted. About noon, his battery opened upon our force, while getting into position. Sections, however, were soon planted, one on the right and the other on the left of the road, and thus placed, we got a very pretty cross fire upon them. For an hour and a half there was nothing for us to do but to watch this artillery practice, diversified by occasional cavalry dashes. The rebels were admirably placed, and as little progress seemed to be made in dislodging them, a new manœuvre became necessary. Deploying his cavalry and infantry on the left of the road, a rapid advance was made around and under cover of a piece of woods. This brought the force out on the side of the hill and woods occupied by the rebels and on their right flank. Up the brow of the hill dashed our cavalry and infantry in splendid style. Nearing the top, the rebel battery opened upon them with shell and canister. It was a critical moment. The volley, without doing us any particular damage, seemed to unsteady the men, and they fell back for about a hundred yards. Stuart, mounted on his gray horse, (I could plainly observe his every motion through the glass,) here waved his hat; his men responded in a lusty cheer, and the three thousand redoubtable horsemen prepared to charge down the hill. Instantly, however, our troops reformed, and up the hill they again went, giving them round after round of musketry—our artillery coöperating. It was too much for Stuart. He had no infantry; his guns had been withdrawn from their position, under cover of fire from a rebel battery, which opened about a mile to the south. There was but one thing for him to do, and he did it—illustrating his fine horsemanship by dashing off, with his followers after him, at the top of their speed—our cavalry meanwhile pursuing. Fifteen minutes did the whole business; and at half-past two we held their position.

Near by the woods in which the rebels were placed, stands the elegant mansion of Mr. J. Fletcher; and on arriving on the ground immediately after the cessation of firing, we found it occupied by the officers of The Ninety-fifth New-York Regiment. Here a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for Stuart and his Staff, and was eaten with much satisfaction by a company equally hungry and far more loyal. Col. Fletcher, who died some months ago, in consequence of a wound received in the rebel service, was a noted Secessionist. A son of his is a member of Stuart's Cavalry, and is at present in the Shenandoah Valley, and a younger son, at present residing at home with his mother, *has* belonged to the rebel army, but was brought home wounded. The estate is a magnificent one of a thousand acres, and the house much the finest I have yet seen in any part of Virginia. It and all its appointments and appurtenances are indeed such as might well befit a first-class Old Virginia aristocratic family. In the course of the encounter, the rebel sharpshooters had taken shelter behind and inside of this house, and were becoming dangerous. In consequence it became necessary to dislodge them from their position, and a few shell were thrown into the house. On arriving we found how accurate the firing had been. One shell in particular passed through the front door and exploded in my lady's boudoir, breaking and smashing generally, and covering the elegant fripperies with the *debris* of the room. Mrs. Fletcher had but a few moments before been seated in this apartment, but had retreated to the cellar when the shelling began. Col. Leasure, commanding the first division of the Ninth Army Corps, makes his headquarters here, and I write from one of the elegant apartments of the mansion, having returned hither after following Pleasanton as far as Upperville, where he rests for the night.

Since last I wrote to you from the Signal Station, on the Short Hills, a new activity has been developed by the military leaders. The whole army has been set in motion, and after creeping forward for the past week at the snail pace of a couple of miles a day, it was on Sunday pushed rapidly forward on a fifteen mile march. Striking down from Hillsboro on Sunday morning, I reached Purcellville just as Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Wilcox, with their respective staffs, arrived there. Here a consultation of Generals was held, which resulted in Gen. McClellan's dashing out with a few aids toward Snicker's Gap, while Burnside galloped off to the advance, led onward by the booming of Pleasanton's cannon. You are, of course already informed of the occupancy of Snicker's Gap, on Sunday, by Couch's command. The rebels were at the time moving through the Gap, in two strong columns, fully expecting to get into the valley unobstructed, and they were quite surprised when our shell poured into them. Finding themselves thus anticipated, they hastily evacuated the pass, and it is supposed that they have transferred themselves to Ashby's Gap, where they will probably make a stand.

Later—Midnight—The field officer of the day, who has just come in to report to the Division Commander, Col. Leasure, announces that Stuart's Cavalry have made good their escape through Ashby's Gap, where they are in strong force. Pursuit by Pleasanton was, of course, out of the question.

The probability is that an attack will, in the morning, be made on Ashby's Gap, or if sufficient force is not by that time up to make the assault it will be made on Wednesday.

There are many signs that both sides are now manœuvring to bring on a great battle in this vicinity. Should they retreat to the Manassas line, however, the likelihood is that both parties will go into Winter quarters. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Rapidity of Army Movements—The News of the New-York Election, &c.

Harper's Ferry, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

The unusual rapidity with which our army is now moving makes it more than likely that Harper's Ferry will soon have to be abandoned for some centre further South. Already sutlers are on the *qui vive* as to where they shall now locate their head dépôt, and the whole army of correspondents—or, rather, "Chiefs of Staff"—are puzzling themselves about how soon they shall jump from the frying-pan of Harper's Ferry discomforts into the fire of those of Manassas.

The New-York elections came upon us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky yesterday, and all has been gloom, consternation and dismal forebodings ever since, nature itself being in unison with the sadness that oppresses man's spirits. I am not given to superstition, but as I strolled out yesterday morning at early dawn, anxiously striving to imagine what sort of news would reach us from you in a few hours, I saw the whole Eastern horizon covered with crimson clouds, forming a blood red background to the majestic outline of the Maryland Heights, directly in front of me. The old Scotch proverb involuntarily came to mind:

> "A ruddy night is a shepherd's delight;
> A ruddy morn is a shepherd's forlorn."

There goes omen No. 1, thought I. Then again it immediately occurred to me that it was the *5th of November*, the memorable historic day on which the whole British Parliament was once saved from an infernal plot to blow them all to atoms. Had *we* discovered and crushed the plot that was to blow *our* nation to perdition?

The Baltimore papers determined the question for us two or three hours afterwards, and revealed the fact to thousands of disappointed hearts that our "Guy Fawkes" had been more successful than the British one. Bitter, indeed, is the feeling created, and nowhere more intensely than among the soldiers. Listening to a group of them, I heard one man say: "What the h—ll are we going to fight for now, if Jeff. Davis is to have all he asks for?" "We shan't fight the *nagur* any more," chimed in a sympathizing Hibernian. "D——n your '*nagur*,'" angrily rejoined the first,—"*you* are the *nagur* they are after, and you'll find it out when you have lost your votes, and a lot of aristocratic scoundrels have put bridles on you." "Let 'em try it," indignantly exclaimed a crowd of soldiers,—"we'll know who to turn our arms against." "Too late!" joined in the prophetic voice of an old man passing,—"I tell you, boys, the blackest day will dawn on this great country that sees that faction put into power. Yesterday you were freemen, with ballots for your protection, but to-day all is changed. You have now but one choice before you: Either to succumb, step by step, to the lordly rule of Southern aristocracy, which says that the few must govern the many, or you will be driven to save yourselves by Revolution." Terrible as the prophecy sounded, every man present felt, more or less, the truth of it.

Immediately after the news came a cold piercing wind set in, which added bodily discomfort to mental; and to-day a chilling, drenching rain came on, creating a state of discomfort and dejection that can only be thoroughly appreciated in a place like Harper's Ferry.

The enemy, although having plenty to do down the valley, still continue their impudent demonstrations under our very noses. They came within two miles of Bolivar Heights, a day or two ago, and walked off with three of our pickets by daylight, just as spiders would with so many flies. Nobody, however, expects any demonstrations from them on a larger scale in this quarter; and if they did they wont find a traitor here this time. Gen. Geary is in charge just now—a soldier and a loyalist—every inch of him. NEMO.

LETTER FROM GAINESVILLE.

Movement of Gen. Sigel's Corps—A Visit to Thoroughfare Gap—The Troops in Good Spirits.

Gainesville, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

Gen. Sigel's corps is in its new position, and the General himself is expected to be here this morning. Whether we are to go on immediately or remain here and await the motions of McClellan I don't know; but the general opinion of all is that we shall move forward to Warrenton to-day or to-morrow.

I went to Thoroughfare Gap yesterday and returned to this place—it being headquarters. Major Knox, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with about 200 men, drove in the enemy's pickets and drove what few rebels there were through the Gap. There were but few shots fired, no artillery, and "nobody hurt" at least on our side.

Gen. Schurz's Division occupies the Gap, and the Sixty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. McGroarty, is on the other side near White Plains. The enemy's pickets are at White Plains.

Gen. Stahl's Division, (Col. McLane's and Col. Gilsa's Brigades,) are in this vicinity.

Gen. Sickles' Division is said to be at Manassas Junction.

There is one regiment of Sickles' Brigade at Centreville.

The troops are all in good spirits, and if a chance is afforded they will render a good account of themselves.

As we crossed the Bull Run battle-field, a man in the Fifth New-York Cavalry picked up an old shell and threw it heavily upon the ground, when it exploded, injuring him seriously and probably fatally.

We expect to have the railroad opened to Alexandria to-day, and communication with Washington by telegraph to-day or to-morrow.

I got a secession woman yesterday where the cat had the rooster. I took dinner at her house; she declared that Confederate money was just as good as Uncle Sam's, and was quite indignant because I did not think so too. After getting my dinner I handed her a Confederate bill to pay for it, when she peremptorily refused to take it; she wanted United States money. Notwithstanding their professed love for the Confederacy, I have yet to see the first rebel who would take Confederate money in payment for food.

There was heavy firing—cannon—nearly all day yesterday in the direction of Ashby's Gap—Pleasanton's command probably.

SICKLES' DIVISION.

They Move to the Front—Manassas in our Possession—Appearance of the Battle Fields, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Manassas Plains, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

On Saturday last, the division commanded by Gen. Sickles broke camp near Alexandria, and took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-House, Centreville and Bull Run. The little town of Fairfax is just now filled with sutler shops and ambrotype saloons, kept by citizens of the Teutonic race, most of them accompanying regiments which "fight mit Sigel." The passage of the division—the fighting division of the army—through the town, drew the attention of its inhabitants as perhaps few divisions would do, and as it passed the dilapidated hotels it was cheered by the approving smiles of some of the few families there boarding.

At Chantilly a halt was ordered for dinner. This was the last battle-field of the division—a battle-field made forever memorable by the death of the gallant and lamented Kearny. There remains now but little to mark the field. A few broken muskets—some old and cast-off clothing—some broken trees, torn by cannon balls or pierced by Minie—are all that point out the battle-ground.

At Centreville another halt was ordered. The town has changed considerably since our last visit. Several of its principal houses have been destroyed by the rebels, and it would be scarcely recognizable but for that long chain of earthworks commanding the approaches in every direction. A novice will not appreciate how much military science has done, with the aid of pick-axe and spade, to render this naturally strong position almost impregnable; but to those who have seen what the Peninsular earthworks did for the rebels, can hardly understand why they should have abondoned their formidable line without a desperate fight.

The plains of Manassas, now fully and completely in the possession of our troops, have so often echoed to the tread of armed hosts, and so often been described, that it would be but supererogation to describe them now. They are still the same wide dreary waste, dotted here and there by the rebel earthworks. Some of the houses of Manassas village were destroyed by the rebels in their last visit.

Little mounds here and there tell the last resting place of some soldier who either died in arms against his country, or else fell a martyr in the grand cause of freedom and union.

One year ago this place was in the complete possession of the rebels. Gen. Beauregard had his headquarters in the same house as that now occupied by Gen. Sickles as his headquarters. The tents of the rebel army were on the same sites as our tents are now. Every one feels that this is indeed historic ground.

Nearly every "nob" of ground, every house, every hillock, every little brook, has its history. Is it any wonder, then, that upon such a ground as this constant speculations are indulged in as to the probabilities of future battles, future skirmishes, future victories or defeats. It is not for me to write of the number or disposition of our forces, but it is not improbable that ere many days I may have to describe some passage-at-arms with our ever-vigilant foe. CEDMA.

THE STORM.

The First Installment of Winter in this City.

THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA DETAINED OUTSIDE.

John Frost, Esq., a lineal descendant of Haste T. Winter, in the most daring defiance of public desire, flouted fiercely through our streets all day yesterday. What, in the name of all precedent, this ferocious incoming of wintry blasts indicates we know not. Suffice it to say, that argument on its propriety, suggestion as to its desirability, theorizing as to its cause, are of no avail. It came and it conquered.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning "weather and things" were in a most orderly and serene condition, and the day promised to be a pleasant one. At 10 minutes past 7 the wind whistled fiercely up and down the streets, heavy clouds dashed over the heavens, the sky became darkened, the waters looked like ink, and, like a fretful child, the humor of the day was changed. The snow came thick and fast. It blinded luckless clerks on the way to the store, astonished peaceful milkmen on their "dairy round," caused the ferry-boat pilots to swear great oaths, nipped the noses of the omnibus drivers, and sent the newsboys' market away below par.

Lazy risers, who had gone to bed the night before prophesying, from the exquisite coloring of the clear horizon, a perfect day, were astounded by the chilly atmosphere of the morning, amazed at the snowy whirlwind, and dumbfounded by the repeated applications of boys who wanted the job of cleaning off the snow.

The bay and rivers were powerfully agitated all day. The swell was heavy, and the rolling of the ferry-boats made passengers stretch apart their legs, turn pale and sigh for the omnibus or car. The wind had one kind feature; it blew toward the ocean rather than landward.

At noon the gale was at its height. The wind swept vigorously everything and body before it. Umbrellas were turned inside out momentarily; elderly ladies and elderly men were seen to waltz briskly as they approached bleak corners; people of all sorts and conditions measured their stiffened length upon the icy pavement; overcoats, rubber-shoes, "U. S. C. boots," furs and tippets, made their appearance; everybody out of doors was cross, and everybody indoors was chilly; chimneys whistled wierd melodies and weathercocks spun unceasingly.

At 6 o'clock P. M., there was a momentary lull—just long enough for the factories, the workshops and stores to disgorge their hands, and then, whew! how the wind came up, how the clothes flew up, how the hats tripped far away from their owners, how red noses became, how blue the air was with curses, and how black, dreary and confoundedly unpleasant the entire metropolis became.

Ten o'clock saw no change, and at midnight the keen cutting of the frosty blast stiffened the limbs of many a wanderer, and chilled the life-blood of many a poor devil whose home is the street, his bedroom the ash-barrel, his pillow the cinder. So absolute a storm has not been known in years. It was north by northeast, and east by northnorth, and if it will only be kind enough to go away, and stay away, and never come back, it will gratify thousands of benumbed citizens, and possibly may be forgiven for its outrageous violation of propriety yesterday.

But it won't. This is the first installment of Winter. We must now prepare for cold days, deep snows, skating, sleigh-riding, and Winter quarters. The boys of the City are undoubtedly happy, and certain tradesmen very likely keep themselves warm and cheerful by the constant iteration of the adage about the "ill wind," but it is nevertheless a fact, that such a day as yesterday renders everybody miserable, and everything thoroughly unpleasant.

We learn from our Ship News reporter that the *Scotia*, which is outside, has not yet made her appearance at Quarantine, and that as the gale does not abate, there is no likelihood of her coming in before early this morning.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The first snow-storm of the season commenced here at 7 o'clock this morning. Up to this hour two inches of snow have fallen.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 7.

A very heavy snow storm commenced here at an early hour this morning. At this time (1 P. M.) the snow is still falling heavily.

The weather last night was very cold.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Friday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

Snow commenced falling thickly here at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied with a strong easterly wind. There is no abatement of the storm up to this hour.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 7—P. M.

The thick snow-stown and northeast gale continues this evening. A heavy sea is reported in the bay.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 7.

Three to four inches of snow fell to-day, and continues this evening, with indications of rain.

At Portland, it has been blustering all day, with the wind from the Northeast. A thick snow-storm commenced at 5 P. M., and still continues.

At Bangor, the snow-storm commenced at 6 P. M. The wind is blowing a gale at Holderness, N. H. It is cold, with the wind from the northeast. A heavy snow-storm set in at noon.

THE WEATHER AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 7.

There has been no storm here except a strong wind. The weather is very cold, with indications of snow.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

Boisterous Weather and Marine Disasters on the English Coast.

American Affairs as Viewed by the English Journalists.

Advance in the Rates of Insurance for American Ships.

No Further Changes in the French Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Father Point, Friday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 23d, *viâ* Londonderry 24th, has passed this point *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22d.

Both vessels were supposed to be off Liverpool when the *Norwegian* sailed.

The weather continued very boisterous, and additional marine disasters continued to be reported.

The ship *Mamplo*, from Limerick for New-York, put into Queenstown 24th, leaky.

The *Benares*, Sunderland for China, put into Lough Foyle, leaking.

The Liverpool ship *Bencoolen* was wrecked, and twenty-eight of the crew perished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, (City Article,) referring to the resolution contemplated by the Confederate Government, to collect a million bales of cotton and sell them in Europe, subject to all contingencies, asks the date at which they can be shipped; says it is not without importance. Should the resolution be passed, there are probably many speculators who might be tempted into such speculation, provided the margin of profit offered was very large. The writer suggests that perhaps the Confederates, by means of the *Oveto* and other vessels, hope to break up the blockade of Charleston, or other ports, during the Winter.

The *Daily News* thinks the Federal cause has never before looked so like success in its essential features. The South is almost at the last stage of exhaustion, while the North is nearly untouched in all its resources. All that European nations have to do is to wait. The event must soon be decided by other influences than those.

The *Times*, of course, takes directly the opposite view, and says:

"More important than news of battles is the fact that New-York money has at last began really to feel the dangers which threaten the country, with not a single Confederate State conquered or likely to be; with not one cent yet levied by direct taxation at the North; with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty, armed, clothed and supported; with a gigantic mass of materials to provide for another invasion, the Federal Government finds its paper depreciated not far from a third in value. Although, probably, no invasion of Pennsylvania on a large scale is intended, a fresh raid across the Potomac impresses the Federals with a conviction that their enemy is as full of spirit as ever."

The article then expatiates on the interminable and indecisive nature of the battles in the West.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Spence, again urges mediation or recognition, on the ground that Europe cannot remain callous either to the sufferings there or the horrors impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery, and that England may then be driven to take up arms to end such an outrage on civilization.

The *Daily News* points to Sumner's speech at Boston, and its reception, as a refutation of the *Times'* arguments that the emancipation scheme would be repudiated. It denounces the scandalous charges which have been brought against the authors and abettors of the scheme.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the distinguished surgeon, died at his seat in Surrey on the 21st inst.

A Cabinet Council was to be held at London the day the steamer left Liverpool.

At a public meeting at Oldham, resolutions were offered, calling on the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, as the only means of ending the civil war. An amendment was offered declaring that recognition was unpolitic, and likely to result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

The destruction of American ships by the pirate *Alabama*, caused a general advance in the rates of insurance at Lloyds of 2 to 3 per cent. on all American ships. The advance demanded at Liverpool is even as high as 5 guineas per cent.

FRANCE.

It is stated that Persigny and Fould consented to remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried step with regard to Rome.

The Council of State had resumed its sittings.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes, on the 22d, advanced to 71f. 50c.

ITALY.

The alarming accounts of Garibaldi's health continued. It was even rumored in Paris that he was dead. A Turin telegram of the 22d, however, says he had been removed to Spezzia, and bore the removal well. The state of his health is slightly improved, but the papers still express much apprehension.

The 22d being the anniversary of the union of the Southern Provinces to Italy, was celebrated by *fêtes* in all the principal towns. Various popular rejoicings took place. Perfect order was maintained.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 24.

The political news to-day has no important feature.

The gale has moderated. The marine casualties are still most numerous.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

Liverpool, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Cotton—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 13,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer with an upward tendency, and a rise in Surats of ⅛d. ℔ D.

The Manchester market is firmer with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firmer, except for Corn, which has a downward tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and other authorities, report Flour firm, with an upward tendency; American quoted 22s.@28s. Wheat firmer, but rates unchanged; Red Western 9s.@10s.; Red Southern 10s.@10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @11s.; White Southern 11s.@11s. 3d. Corn easier; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

Provisions.—The same authorities report the Provision market dull, but unchanged. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Bacon still declining. Lard declined 6d.@1s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Produce.—Ashes dull, at 33s. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Resin dull, at 28s. for Common. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar firm, quiet and steady. Tallow inactive at 47s. 6d. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 41s. 6d.

American Securities heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower; Erie, 35½@36½; Illinois Central, 44@45, discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continued dull, but at the close on the 22d Consols showed an improving tendency. The demand for account is moderately active, and some transactions are still reported at 1¾, leading to the belief that the Bank rate will not be raised just yet.

The remittances of Specie to Bombay for Cotton continue to increase. The next steamer will take £750,000 sterling.

There was a heavy fall in American Securities. Under the reaction in New-York, reported by the *City of Baltimore*, all securities relapsed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 24.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales. Market irregular, and prices have advanced ⅛d. for Surats, while American is nominal, and Egyptians and Brazils are ⅛d.@¼d. lower. Speculators took 10,500 bales, and exporters 7,000. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 3,000 bales, the market closing irregular, but without change in quotations, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25½d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25d.

The stock in port is estimated at 316,000 bales, of which 16,500 are American.

Breadstuffs.—Flour firm. Wheat tending upward and prices slightly higher for all descriptions. Corn dull and tending downward.

Provisions dull and unchanged, except that lard is still declining.

London, Friday, Oct. 24.

Consols for money 93⅜@93⅝. Erie Shares 34¼; Illinois Centrals 46½@45½ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £317,500.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 7.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer *J. H. Dickey* exploded one of her boilers, killing several and injuring others of her passengers and crew. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and, rushing from their rooms, found the boat had run against the Illinois bank, and lay fastened in the mud. In about fifteen minutes, while the passengers were still wandering about the cabin, and not yet recovered from the first alarm, another terrible shock shook the whole boat, and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers inhaled it, and fell dying upon the floor. While the passengers, among whom were several ladies, rushed in a panic to the stern, other horrors were added to the calamity by the fire breaking out in the staterooms and through the floor above the boilers, communicated from the furnace. After long and earnest exertion the fire was conquered. All unite in bearing praise to Capt. Mussellman for his bravery and judgment. The cause of the explosion remains uncertain, the engineer stating it to be from the shock on striking the bank, disarranging the boiler, while others maintain that the boiler was old and defective. The pilot states that the cause of the vessel going ashore was from a signal to back water being misunderstood as one to go ahead. Among the killed is Lieut. J. Dodge, Sixth United States Cavalry, of Philadelphia. Henry Wallen, clerk of the boat, was dangerously scalded. Several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others jumped into the river in the panic and were drowned. At 8 o'clock the next morning the steamer *Warner* came along and brought the *Dickey's* passengers and crew to this city.

Missouri Matters.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 7.

Gov. Gamble has appointed Thursday, the 27th inst., as Thanksgiving day.

The case of Judge Lackland, recently arrested for encouraging the rebellion and opposition to the Government in its prosecution of the war, &c., has been referred to Major-General Curtis. His decision in the matter is yet to transpire.

Death of Commodore Pendergrast.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 7.

Commodore Pendergrast, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, died this morning of a paralytic attack. He was 62 years of age, and has been in the naval service of the country for over half a century.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 7.

The schooner *Eliza Leland*, from New-York for Portland, with coal, put into Holmes Hole on the 3d, leaking eighteen hundred strokes per hour.

Billiard Match Between Foley and Kavanagh.

Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 7.

The great billiard match between Michael Foley, of Cleveland, and Dudley Kavanagh, of New-York, was won by the latter by 204 points.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

That Proclamation now stands before the people, not as a law,—not as an enunciation of political policy,—nor as any part of the fulfillment of the duty of the Executive under the Constitution. *It is simply the mandate of a military chief, aimed at the vital energies of rebellion.* It has no legal force except in the presence of the Federal armies, by whom alone it is to be executed. As a military act, it necessarily terminates with the rebellion which necessitated and justified it.

It announces a future military policy, dependent upon future developments of the rebellion, and even requires a future Executive act to make it operative at all. Should President Lincoln fail to designate the boundaries of rebellion, his recent Proclamation could never go into effect.

As Executive of the law which he has sworn to uphold, President Lincoln has called attention to two laws of Congress, and enjoined obedience to them. With the exception of his announcement that he will recommend certain measures to Congress, the above constitutes all the affirmative provisions of the Proclamation. We fail to see how the President could have done less, and we rejoice that he has not done more.

In the absence of all legislative authority in the source from whence that Proclamation emanated, it cannot affect in the least the future status of the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States over their domestic institutions, *provided those States be subservient to their Federal relations.*

There is but one way under Heaven whereby Slavery can be legally interfered with in the States, and that is by the voluntary acts of the people of those States. Of course, we mean outside the war power, and even that power terminates with the cessation of hostilities, and returning peace will bring with it a restoration of the Constitution and laws of every State which may have been in rebellion.

We fail, therefore, to discover any justification of opposition to the Emancipation act at the North. It is, and of necessity can be nothing but a military expedient toward crushing out the rebellion. As such, we deem it in every point of view equally as justifiable as any other military act that could be devised. As a principle, it would be unjustifiable in the extreme; as an expedient, it should receive the coöperation and approval of every loyal citizen.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The United States District Court in Session—A Paper to be Issued—Judge Hubbell's Charge—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Fall Term of the District Court of the United States for the Third Judicial District of New-Mexico, commenced its session at this place on the first Monday, being the 6th day of October, 1862. Present: Hon. SYDNEY A. HUBBELL, Associate Justice; ABRAHAM CUTLER, Marshal; C. P. HALL, Clerk, and THEODORE D. WHEATON, United States District Attorney. The members of the bar present are: Merrill Ashurst, Richard H. Tompkins, Judge Joab Houghton, Hezekiah S. Johnson, Charles P. Clever, William H. Henrie and Thomas C. Gutierrez—the latter a native of New-Mexico, and admitted to the bar at this term of the Court. He is a young gentleman of handsome attainments, and destined to acquire preëminence in his profession.

JUAN CRISTOBAL ARMIJO was selected as foreman of the Grand Jury, and SIMON H. SMITH appointed as interpreter.

The pleadings and actions in Court are conducted chiefly in the Spanish language, as nearly all the parties to suits, witnesses, jurors, etc., are natives of New-Mexico, understanding no other language than their own idiom; consequently it is necessary that the Judge, the District Attorney and the members of the bar should be familiar with the Castilian dialect. They all speak it quite fluently, and in this respect New-Mexico is peculiar.

Owing to the invasion of this Territory by the Texans, a large number of causes growing out of their temporary occupation of the soil, such as arrests for treason, libels against the effects of attainted parties, and suspicions of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, occupy a large share of the attention of the Court.

Mr. H. S. JOHNSON, the Territorial District-Attorney for the County of Bernalillo, has sent to the States for a printing-press and types, and contemplates the establishment of a public journal in this place, about the 1st of January, 1863. Mr. JOHNSON is a practical printer, and perhaps the oldest member of the legal profession in this Territory. The expansion of new ideas, and the extension of information among the inhabitants of this section of country in the English language, are matters so plainly self-evident as not to admit of disputation.

This is the first term that Judge HUBBELL has held court in this District. He is one of President LINCOLN's appointees. So far, his conduct has been unexceptionable. He presides with dignity and urbanity of manner, and is prompt, energetic and courteous in his bearing. He has the full confidence of the bar and the public in his devotion to his country's service. His charge to the Grand Jury, both of the United States and for the County of Bernalillo, in Territorial causes, was characterized by just discrimination and good sense. He called the attention of the Grand Inquest of the county to the statutes for the prohibition of gambling, vending of spirituous liquor contrary to law, and suppression of houses of ill-fame; and implored them, as the guardians and conservators of good morals and public justice, to pretermit no occasion in suffering the violators of these laws to escape punishment with impunity. The Judge was born in the land of "steady habits," (good old Connecticut,) and no doubt thinks, and very properly so, that the introduction of some of the usages, customs and habits of that State would suffer nothing in transplantation here. In this he is right, and we trust our citizens will second his efforts in producing a slight reformation in the habits and manners of the people, in carrying out the great and progressive principles of civilization.

A citizen by the name of ANTONIO GARCIA Y CARAVAJAL, charged with killing JUAN DE LOS REYES MARTINEZ, a private soldier of Capt. F. P. ABREU's Company, First New-Mexico Volunteers, was tried and acquitted. There was no doubt as to the killing of MARTINEZ by GARCIA on the 22d of July last in this town, but the former stated on his death-bed that he was no doubt in fault, and requested, as his dying wish, that GARCIA should not be prosecuted to conviction. This statement, verified under oath, had its effect and caused the acquittal of the accused. The jury was out but a few minutes before they returned with a sealed verdict as above stated.

Prior to their incorporation as citizens of the United States the people of New-Mexico were accustomed to the one man power—the power of the Alcalde, who was both Judge and jury. The right of trial by jury, as established by our laws, was at first regarded with indifference, if, indeed, it was not considered a rude innovation upon their time-honored system of administering justice. Now, however, the people here, since they have learnt that ST. AUGUSTIN or ALFRED the Great was the author of this wise enactment or code, look upon it as the highest achievement of human excellence; and the only wonder with them is that the Mexican Government had not engrafted the system upon their laws, as the shield for the protection of life and property. Time works changes, and the New-Mexican people are not slow to learn. Indeed, they are very impressible.

Capt. LEWIS, Fifth Infantry, commanding Company G, at Peralta, was here a few days ago, hiring Government quarters for the troops soon to be stationed at this post. Here the headquarters of the regiment will undoubtedly be established.

Five companies of the First New-Mexican Volunteers are now at Fort Union, for the purpose of getting horses and horse equipments. When mounted, they will proceed to Fort Stanton, on the Rio Bonita, where headquarters of the regiment is to be established, Col. KIT CARSON, Commanding Officer. The other five companies are to be stationed on the headwaters of the Ojo del Gallo, (Fort Wingate,) in the Navajo country, Lieut.-Col. J. FRANCISCO CHAVEZ, Commanding officer.

There is nothing specially new in the military status of this Territory. The California Brigade or Column is keeping everything in apple-pie order in the country below Fort Craig and Arizona.

Arizona, when this war shall terminate, will have something of a population there in the persons of her citizen soldiers, and if the resources of the country are properly developed, as they ought to be, much mineral wealth will be extracted from the bowels of the earth. The whole country is highly auriferous, and the silver lodes crop out at innumerable points of the Territory. Its insular position, so far from market, and exposure to the ravages and depredations of savage tribes, is what has kept it in the background. Old JEFF. DAVIS still views it with a jealous eye. *Give him a railroad from Memphis to Guaymas, through Arizona*, and ten to one he would bid good-bye to Rebeldom, and all its attendant follies. He wanted a continent-wide republic, and here he can spread himself.

SIMON.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Carelessness and Dishonesty of Quartermasters and Paymasters—Investigating Commissions Needed—Financial—Mr. Wetmore's Letter, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

SILL's Division (MCCOOK's Corps) was in Bowling Green the 31st ult. A Bowling Green Unionist asserts that there is a wide-spread feeling, on the part of loyalists there, that they are unjustly treated by those in military authority—that secesh and rebels get more favors and protection than they. But Unionists there and elsewhere will sooner or later be fully compensated at the expense of their enemies. Col. SHANKS, at Hartford, has appointed Committees to assess and restore all Union losses.

Some Western Quartermasters and Paymasters are charged with carelessness and dishonesty in making out accounts, certificates and vouchers, and in handling and disbursing the public money. Investigating Committees, to prevent fraud, waste and injustice to the Government or its citizens, might be of much service in the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee. Many farmers are said to have received, from Quartermasters, informal, irregular and worthless receipts and pay-certificates for requisitions upon them for forage, grain, cattle, &c.

Tobacco sales here for year ending Oct. 31, 28,908 hhds.

Gold, last week, 29 buying, 32 selling; Silver, 22 buying, 27 selling; Demands, 25 buying; Postage stamp currency, 5 to 10 selling. Here, as in Cincinnati, bankers may be fined for charging an advance upon the par value of the latter. In Kentucky, as in Connecticut, the United States Marshal may order all persons and corporations to call in all the fractional bills or checks which they have out for currency. No countenance should be given to the circulation of any small currency except our National Post-office currency. Mr. WETMORE's letter to Secretary CHASE attracts much attention. The rebel armies once demolished, and we may soon see the Government's notes circulated and the Government's credit established throughout the South. But, meanwhile, let the Government take care that "speculators, monopolisers and all that class of gentry" do not prey upon its own and the people's very vitals.

PONTIAC.

THE CRUISINGS OF THE U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS.

A Visit to the Azores and to Madeira—Return to Lisbon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
LISBON, Portugal, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

My last communication was dispatched from this place, whence we sailed on a cruise for the purpose of ascertaining whether our commerce had met with any interruption on this side of the Atlantic. We left here on May 17, sighted Madeira on the 25th, and arrived at Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, on the evening of the 29th, honored the authorities with the customary salute; and here we received intelligence of the evacuation of Yorktown and the capture of New-Orleans. This is the only American vessel-of-war that has visited the Canaries for the past two years. No interruption to our commerce, however, has taken place in these waters, notwithstanding its inadequate protection. We sailed from Teneriffe on the morning of June 14, intending to make the island of Madeira, but after four or five days useless beating against the prevailing strong northwesterly winds, the Captain concluded to make his way toward the Azores, and arrived at Fayal on the evening of June 21. PETER MURRAY, seaman, a native of France, departed this life, after a lingering illness, this day, immediately before coming to an anchor, and was buried in a beautiful cemetery on the following day. On the 26th, the Spanish steamer *Ulloa* arrived in fourteen days, from New-York, having on board Gen. PRIM, late Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Mexico, whom we honored with a salute of fifteen guns. On the Fourth of July we dressed the ship gaily with flags, &c., with a determination to enjoy and celebrate the day as of old. All hands were called to muster, when Commander M. C. MARIN addressed the officers and crew in a patriotic speech, dwelling on the unfortunate condition of our glorious country, and concluded by saying that he hoped for a speedy restoration of peace and prosperity to our beloved country, after which the reading of the Declaration of Independence was listened to by the assembled officers and crew. The officers received an invitation from Consul DABNEY to dine with him, and, as many as could be spared from duty availed themselves of his hospitable invitation, and enjoyed the occasion exceedingly. The day's sport wound up at 10 P. M. with a fine display of fireworks, in front of the Consul's beautiful residence.

We sailed from Fayal on the following day, and arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the afternoon of the 11th of July. It has of late years been a rare event for an American man-of-war to visit this place. An order from the Navy Department, I believe, prohibits all our National vessels from remaining at this place, in consequence of the *Cumberland* having been nearly lost here several years ago. The United States ship *Saratoga*, Capt. WM. M. GLENDY, had sailed for the African coast a few days previous to our arrival, and only a few American vessels remained in port.

Since the failure of the grape, some nine years ago, the trade with this island has gradually dwindled into insignificance. Grain, sugar-cane and coffee are now cultivated instead of the vine, and the exports of this island at present amount to less than the imports. Poverty and its consequent attendant, beggary, stares the visitor in the face on every hand, and his benevolence is sorely put to the test. The place is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate; hence many invalids continue to make it their abode.

We sailed on the 26th of July, after spending a delightful fortnight at this gem of the Western Ocean. The crew of this ship have thus far enjoyed an extraordinary immunity from sickness, and but two cases resulted fatally, that of a seaman before-mentioned, of consumption, and of a boy named THOMAS MCDONALD, a native of Gloucester, N. J., who died, on Monday, July 28, of putrid sore throat. Should this happen to meet the eye of his friends and relatives, it will be some consolation for them to learn that every possible attention was paid him during his sickness. He was buried at sea on the evening of the day of his death. We arrived at this place on the evening of Friday, Aug. 8, after a rather uncomfortable passage of thirteen days.

Intelligence of several conflicts on the Chickahominy awaited us, and we were highly gratified with a large mail from home.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Recreation and Amusement the Order of the Day—From Grasshopper Creek—Patriotic Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

The recreations of Winter have commenced rather early. On Tuesday night the opening ball of the season came off at Social Hall, under the auspices of BRIGHAM himself. It was designed to be "complimentary to the returned missionaries"—that is, the Mormon Elders who have just come in with the emigrants from a preaching visit to the unbelieving world. Rather prematurely though, I should suppose, for all the trains have not yet arrived, though possibly all the "missionaries" may have reached home. Owing to the fine weather and the abundance of work, it is hardly likely that the general and abundant fandangos, for which Utah Winters are famous, will run into full blast till another month or more has sped away.

The theatre is hasting to be ready for the festive season. Carpenters, plasterers, and painters are busy as bees in fitting up and decorating the interior, and probably by the New Year that new and commodious building will shine nightly, resplendent with white and gold. A few "stars" on the stage, particularly in the feminine department, would aid the brilliancy of the general effect. BRIGHAM, however, though a prophet and a great man, must work with the material which he has on hand, albeit it may not be of the first quality. If any theatrical lights pass by this way it may not be amiss to give the Morman chief a chance of illumination, provided the high contracting parties can come to any sort of terms. At any rate, though comparisons are said to be odious, many of the Salt Lake folks would like to see how the drama is done elsewhere. It is to be remembered, however, that BRIGHAM is down on whisky and tobacco and all their works, to say nothing of his other peculiar notions too numerous to mention.

Some twenty-five men, with six mule and nine ox teams, have recently dropped in these settlements, from the gold diggings on Grasshopper Creek, a stream near Salmon River, whose waters eventually debouch into the Gulf of Mexico. The teams are here for provisions, which are none too plentiful in the land of Ophir. In those particular diggings four or five hundred miners are making extra wages, so their representatives here declare. In spite of predictions and Indians, venturesome merchants from this city find a good market for their flour at twenty-five to thirty dollars per hundred, cost price here having been about three dollars per hundred. If the gold continues to hold out in that region, settlement of the country permanently will be a certain thing, and the northern emigrant routes will become more safe for travel, as population of certain points increases. Otherwise, the Salmon River district will eventually relapse into its original condition of an Indian country purely. Wheat and similar grains can doubtless be raised there, though it is doubtful whether corn can. However, this territory, barring the ugly Indians, is handy for provisions, and the capabilities of many portions of Utah for wheat-raising and for corn are very great. The abandoned Mormon Fort Limhi is as near to the above-named diggings as a backwoods neighbor. Just now, however, Mormon enterprise keeps much at home, and does not throw out its pickets to such a distance from the main body.

Cricket still holds its own in Utah. Last week the Deseret Union and the Springville Union Clubs tried their skill with each other. The country folks from Springville beat the city folks, the latter paying for the dinner.

As is probably now well known in the States, the Third Infantry California Volunteers, on duty now between this and Carson Valley, feeling disgusted with life among saleratus and sage-brush, sent a dispatch from Ruby Valley to Gen. HALLECK, offering the Government $30,000 of their pay for the privilege of fighting Seceshers in Virginia. If these patriotic soldiers obtain their desire, and march to the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, a good many folks here will be disappointed—the more pious pleasurably so—at the thought that the profane soldiery will not pollute the holy cities of Utah; while the merchants, farmers, little traders and others, who itch to turn a good many honest pennies, will grieve over the fair vision of gains which now seems all but a present reality, for many of the people are holding up their hay and other articles, anticipating great prices next Spring—for instance, from twenty to thirty dollars per ton for hay, and other things in proportion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

A lovelier day than that which now smiles upon Richmond was never seen in Italy itself. The sky wears a tender blue; the atmosphere, soft and delicious, hangs a haze over the horizon which idealizes distant objects, and gives a certain mysterious charm to the vanishing silver line of river; the forests that skirt the city on the northeast are assuming their autumnal hues of scarlet and saffron, and the few clouds that float overhead but indicate by their absolute rest the dreamy repose of the elements. In the streets, all is listlessness and quiet, and the only animation visible is around the hotels and the departments.

A squad of soldiers under a Corporal, here and there; a group of mules and children around the Washington monument; a line of wagons toiling slowly up the hill from the Quartermaster's warehouse to the dépôt; half-a-dozen men lazily reading the last dispatch on the bulletin, which tells them nothing; such are the outward afternoon aspects of the Capital. Strangers and citizens profit by the glorious season to visit the fortifications at Drewry's Bluff, and the little steamers that ply between the landings make their daily trips crowded with passengers, who ramble over the hillside and stare at the big guns, now as silent as the dismantled howitzer in LANDSEER's beautiful picture of "Peace." The echoes of the river have not been startled by a report from one of these guns for six months—indeed, we have become all unused to the sound of artillery, so recently familiar thunder to our ears. Are we surely at war.

To make the fact real, we have but to turn from the beauteous serenity of the landscape and the slumberous quietude of the day to the hospitals, where the wounded soldier still occupies his couch, or hobbles out in the grounds attached to the building to bask in the pleasant sunshine; or, it may be recalled to us strongly enough in the privations of the household or the enormities of the butcher's bill, from which painful considerations spring up of what is likely to be the condition of many in the scarcity of wood and fuel during the Winter which approaches. The scanty supply of coal has already deprived us of gaslights in the streets and thoroughfares, and the dearth of provisions is attested in the almost fabulous price of all articles of daily consumption.

Flour is constantly going up, meats and poultry are higher at the end of every week than they were at the end of the week previous, and the poor man will soon find himself reduced to that distressing condition in which a day's marketing will cost him a week's wages. Something of this extravagant rise of prices is due to the inflation of the currency in the extensive over-issue of Confederate Treasury notes—a matter upon which there should have been legislation in Congress before its adjournment. Let us hope that some of our law-givers will avail themselves of the three months' vacation to study the subject of finance. We are sadly in want of a Lord OVERSTONE to supply the short-comings of Mr. MEMMINGER.

By the way, I have just heard two facts mentioned which would seem to show that no pause in the utterance of Treasury notes is contemplated by that officer. A gentleman tells me that a contract is pending between the Government and the Richmond paper mill for $150,000 dollars worth of bank-note paper, on which to print new fives, tens, fiftys and hundreds, and I am informed that fifty new female clerks, in addition to one hundred already employed by the Treasury Department, are about to be appointed to number, sign, register, divide and clip the small notes (the ones and twos) of which myriads almost are already in circulation.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that will be interesting to some readers, that the $1 and $2 bills of the Confederate States, those which are embellished with badly engraved likenesses of Secretary BENJAMIN and Mrs. Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, are all signed by young ladies, of whom many are beautiful and accomplished girls, ornaments of the society of the capital. Each clerk is required to sign two thousand notes a day. The salary of these employes is $600 per annum, but will soon be raised fifty per cent. Mr. MEMMINGER, in making appointments in the female bureau, has been very properly guided, other things being equal, such as fitness and responsibility, by the need and circumstances of the applicants, recognizing in the young widows or the orphaned children of soldiers killed upon the battlefield a peculiar claim upon his attention.

The news of the day has somewhat depressed the public mind. Gen. BRAGG's retreat toward Cumberland Gap was but a sad *finale* to a campaign from which had been expected the redemption of Kentucky. That the fight at Perryville was a victory we may believe from the direct accounts of our officers and the admission of the *Tribune*, but of what good results are such victories productive, if straightway we must relinquish the State to the occupancy and possession of the enemy? We know not here what to make of affairs.

The intelligence from the North is not altogether clear as to the consequences of events. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have been carried by the Democrats—but what does this bode? Will not LINCOLN abandon his repudiated policy as suddenly as he adopted it, and thus acquire new strength in the conduct of the war? Or will he recklessly insist on carrying it out at the risk of being ousted from the Executive Chair by a Military Dictator? In the midst of these doubts it is cheering to be informed that the Confederate steamer "290," under its gallant commander, SEMMES, is carrying destruction far and wide to Yankee commerce on the high seas. Vigorous exertion like this will do more to break the blockade than Commissioners to the European Courts.

Gen. LORING has been withdrawn from the command in Western Virginia, and arrived here this morning with his staff officers. The army will be transferred to Gen. WILLIAMS, and orders have been issued for their return to Charleston, in Kanawha. Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON left town this morning, and Gen. MAGRUDER goes to-morrow.

Another flag of truce left for Aiken's Landing, to-day, at 12 o'clock, carrying two hundred Yankee prisoners.

DIXIE.

ALBERT PIKE vs. GEN. HINDMAN.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* publishes ALBERT PIKE's letter to JEFF. DAVIS reviewing and censuring Gen. HINDMAN. The following are some of the counts in the indictment:

"Without any shadow of right or authority, in direct defiance of the Constitution, we see with astonishment the privilege of *habeas corpus* suspended and martial law declared wherever in these Confederate States it pleases a General of any grade to substitute himself and his Provost-Marshal in place of the law and the Constitution. In Arkansas, a Chief Provost-Marshal is appointed and assigned to duty as Chief Provost-Marshal of the whole Trans-Mississippi District, which includes a vast territory, occupied by five allied Indian tribes. On his recommendation martial law is to be declared, and Provost-Marshals appointed, wherever necessary. He is authorized to enrol and compel to serve as a Provost Guard, all white male persons between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, who are not subject to conscription, and not exempt from military service. He is to arrest and punish all persons, who, anywhere in the district suspend the sale of any produce, wares or merchandise, drug or commodity, in order to evade the Major-General's regulations concerning the same, all persons who manifest or incite disaffection toward the Confederate States; and all persons guilty of any disorderly or immoral conduct; as also all persons who refuse to receive Confederate notes as currency, at par, in business transactions; and all who ask or receive for any produce, goods, wares, or merchandise, drug or commodity, any higher price than fixed by him.

By the decree of this Chief Provost-Marshal, all merchants within the District of Arkansas are required to keep open their stores from a certain hour in the morning to a certain hour in the evening, every day except Sunday; and are required to receive "in exchange for all articles of merchandise," Confederate money, if tendered. A tariff of prices is announced to his subjects, to be rigidly enforced everywhere in the district; and all persons are informed that "all violations of this order will be met with punishment commensurate with the offence." These prices, be General Order No. 14, he is empowered to regulate, from time to time, at his discretion.

By the third paragraph of the same General Order, martial law is declared throughout the County of Pulaski, and Col. BEN. F. DANLEY, Commandant of the Post and Provost-Marshal, is charged with the maintenance of order and discipline, and the suppressing of vice, disorder and immorality, within that unfortunate county. And the power is also given him to proscribe and inflict penalties for all offenses coming within his jurisdiction, and to establish such regulations in regard to trade and traffic and the punishment for violation of orders in respect thereof, AS HE MAY DEEM PROPER.

When Lieut.-Col. SOLON BORLAND, a little more than a year ago, prohibited the exportation of provisions and other articles necessary for the public forces, from Arkansas, by way of White and Black Rivers, the Governor of the State asserted the superior majesty of the law, and a superior officer promptly rescinded the order, relieved the offender of his command, and ordered him to headquarters. I have heard, but I do not know, that he was tried for the offense. The distance on the road to slavery traveled since then is immeasurable.

The Chief Provost-Marshal possesses all the powers, the concentration of which in the hands of one man, constitutes the most intolerable despotism. Surely, this ought to recommend us to the favorable consideration of those legitimate monarchs of Europe who have been supposed heretofore to favor, as most absolute and legitimate, the cause of ABRAHAM the First. He is the legislator—for he defines the offences and prescribes the penalties, in his discretion, taking care that, by some means known only to himself, it shall in every case be "commensurate with the offences." He is the judge—because he tries the accused, renders the verdict and pronounces the sentence. And he is the executioner—because it is he who is to inflict the punishment. He may whip, hang, brand, drown or quarter, for there is no limit to his powers; but he is simply an incarnate, monstrous and hideous despotism. Like a triple-headed deity, he wears the robe of the Senator and the ermine of the Judge, and wields the bloody fasces of the Lictor at once.

By an order of the Major-General, dated the 3d of June, all cotton in the Trans-Mississippi District, except in the Choctaw country, is seized, for account of the Confederate States, and placed under the control of a single person, who is to make whatever disposition of it "as will effectually prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy." By a subsequent order, vast powers are vested in this officer, to command Sheriffs, officers, conscripts and citizens, impress wagons, teams and hands, and to give away to necessitous persons, ten pounds of cotton for each white person and slave. If any person should secrete cotton, and refuse to point it out, the offence is constituted treason, and he is to be tried as a traitor, as also are not only persons resisting the execution of the order, but also those who fail to give the Captain aid when called upon.

Thus, by one stroke of the pen, the title to property worth millions, belonging to a thousand loyal citizens of a loyal sovereign State, is declared to be diverted, and vested, in one breath, in the Confederate States, in utter contempt of that provision of the solemn agreement between the States, which declares that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

* * * * * *

As a citizen of Arkansas, with everything I have on earth at stake in this controversy, and as a leader of a force of Indians, a scaffold in perspective in case of our failure, I protest against these great wrongs. For the sake of the country, of the honest, trusting, patriotic, suffering people; for the sake of Liberty, strangled, like Laocoon, by military despotism; for the sake of the dignity of human nature itself, I beg the President, in the name of thousands upon thousands who dare not lift their voices in condemnation or protest, not only to annul all these illegal and arbitrary measures everywhere, but to mark them with his signal disapprobation. For it is most certain that by-and-bye the people will regain their reason, will claim the protection of the Constitution and the magistrates sworn to defend it, and will become alive to the great truth, which now seems almost obsolete, that the way to liberty does not run by the road to slavery.

I am, with the greatest respect, the President's most obedient servant,

ALBERT PIKE.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR REPUDIATING HINDMAN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Sept. 5, 1862.

SIR: I have received the two resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the 1st instant, and referred to this Department for report by your Excellency.

In reply, I have the honor to report:

* * * * * * *

2. The Department has no official information of the conduct imputed to Gen. HINDMAN; but having seen orders purporting to come from him declaring martial law, and adopting oppressive police regulations in Arkansas, Gen. HOLMES has been instructed to inquire into it, and, if he found such to be the case, to rescind the declaration of martial law, and the regulations adopted to carry it into effect. Gen. HOLMES is also instructed as to the mode of executing the Conscript law.

Gen. HINDMAN was not sent to Arkansas by the Department, and has never been Commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON has been invited to address the citizens of Green County, Tenn., on public affairs. In his reply he says:

"It would be a source of much gratification to me to meet my fellow-citizens face to face, and to show by quotations from my own speeches in Congress and elsewhere, and Mr. LINCOLN's messages and other documents, to which I did not have access when my recent address was prepared, that in the publication of that address I was animated by no other earthly motive than to redeem my solemn pledges, and to prove that Union men, who have stood upon principle in opposing the Southern movement, will still stand upon principle when they sustain it. If they have been compelled to shift their ground it has not been because they desired to do so, but because Mr. LINCOLN, after recommending compensation to the owners of slaves in the border States—after disowning HUNTER's Proclamation of Emancipation—after refusing negro regiments, and even after his letter to HORACE GREELEY (in all of which, as well as in other acts, he created the impression that he was engaged in a heroic struggle against the Abolitionists who hold that there can be no property in man)—suddenly turned a somerset, forgot his boasted oath to support the Constitution, and issued a butcher's bulletin that HAYNAU himself would have been ashamed of.

GEN. MAGRUDER.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 16th, says; "This brilliant, enterprising and able officer has been assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona and New-Mexico. We are sure that everything necessary for the defence of his district will be done by Gen. MAGRUDER, so long as means and men are furnished him. The public had hoped that they would have his services in a field where they may be more needed than in Texas; nevertheless, they are sure that, wherever he may be stationed, he will win honor and distinction for himself, and render efficient service to the Confederacy."

THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE REBEL GENERALS.

The Charleston correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* brings to light a series of documents issued by the rebel Generals, while they occupied Western Virginia:

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN VIRGINIA

The Army of the Confederate States has come among you to expel the enemy, to rescue the people from the despotism of the counterfeit State Government imposed on you by Northern bayonets, and to restore the country once more to its natural allegiance to the State. We fight for peace, and the possession of our territory. We do not intend to punish those who remain at home as quiet citizens in obedience to the laws of the land, and to all such clemency and amnesty are declared; but those who persist in adhering to the cause of the public enemy, and the pretended State Government he has erected at Wheeling, will be dealt with as their obstinate treachery deserves.

When the liberal policy of the Confederate Government shall be introduced and made known to the people, who have so long experienced the wanton misrule of this invader, the Commanding General expects the people heartily to sustain it, not only as a duty, but as a deliverance from their taskmasters and usurpers. Indeed, he already recognizes in the cordial welcome which the people everywhere give to the army, a happy indication of their attachment to their true and lawful Government.

Until the proper authorities shall order otherwise, and in the absence of municipal law and its customary ministers, Martial Law will be administered by the army and the Provost-Marshals. Private rights and property will be respected, violence will be repressed, and order promoted, and all the private property used by the army will be paid for.

The Commanding-General appeals to all good citizens to aid him in these objects, and to all able-bodied men to join his army to defend the sanctities of religion and virtue, home, territory, honor, and law, which are invaded and violated by an unscrupulous enemy, whom an indignant and united people are now about to chastise on his own soil.

The Government expects an immediate and enthusiastic response to this call. Your country has been reclaimed for you from the enemy by soldiers, many of whom are from distant parts of the State and the Confederacy, and you will prove unworthy to possess so beautiful and fruitful a land if you do not now rise to retain and defend it. The oaths which the invader imposed upon you are void. They are immoral attempts to restrain you from your duty to your State and Government. They do not exempt you from the obligation to support your Government and to serve in the army; and if such persons are taken as prisoners of war the Confederate Government guarantees to them the humane treatment of the usages of war.

By command of Maj.-Gen. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH, Chief of Staff.
HEADQ'RS DEP'T W. VA., CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 17.

AN ORDER BY GEN. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA,
CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sept. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The Commanding General congratulates the Army on the brilliant march from the southwest to this place in one week, and on its successive victories over the enemy at Fayette Court-house, Cotton Hill and Charleston. It will be memorable in history that, overcoming the mountains and the enemy in one week, you have established the laws and carried the flag of the country to the outer borders of the Confederacy. Instances of gallantry and patriotic devotion are too numerous to be specially designated at this time; but to Brigade Commanders and their officers and men, the Commanding General makes grateful acknowledgment for services to which our brilliant success is one. The country will remember and reward you.

By command of Maj.-Gen. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH, Chief of Staff.

GEN. ECHOLS IN COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—The Army of Western Virginia has returned to the Valley of the Kanawha to defend its loyal people against a malignant enemy. It is important that our troops, so far from the base of supplies, should be able to procure what they absolutely need upon fair and reasonable terms. It is therefore ordered that the business of the town be resumed, and the stores be reopened to-day, and the goods exhibited for sale. Any failure to do this will be regarded as an evidence of disloyalty, and the offender will be immediately arrested. All merchandise removed from the stores and secreted, if not returned within three days from this date, will be seized, to be accounted for hereafter, as the Government may direct. No depreciation of our currency will be permitted on any account, and all persons are strictly forbidden from discrediting it by demanding for their property and services unreasonable prices. Any discrimination in favor of the money of the United States over that of the Confederate States, will be considered an indication of sympathy with the enemy, and will be treated as a grave offence against the Government. By order of

Brig.-Gen. ECHOLS, Commanding.
R. H. CATLETT, A. A. General.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN CHARLESTON.

We gather from the Charleston papers the following facts concerning a case recently before Judge MAGRATH, of the Confederate Court:

Confederate States ex parte J. N. Hart.—In this case the prisoner was brought before the Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears that the petitioner was a private in the Forty-sixth Georgia; and that his father, who has a shoe factory in Georgia, applied to the Secretary of War for a discharge, in order to obtain his assistance in the factory. Permission was granted, on condition of furnishing a substitute. The condition was accepted, and a man named JACOB ADAMS put in the place of the petitioner as a substitute.

ADAMS was duly accepted and mustered into service, and HART received his discharge in due form. ADAMS, upon the receipt of the substitute fee, and the departure of HART, immediately deserted. He was arrested at Augusta, Ga., by the Sergeant of the company into which he had been mustered, brought back, and is now confined in jail. Col. COLQUITT afterward ordered HART, the petitioner, back to his duty in his company. The petitioner returned to Georgia, and claims his discharge under *habeas corpus*. The discharge is resisted on the ground of the fraud practiced by ADAMS, the substitute, in his representation of himself. The petitioner, however, is not charged with any participation in the alleged fraud.

After hearing the argument, his Honor Judge MAGRATH took the case under consideration, and subsequently delivered his decision, ordering the release of the petitioner, HART.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON'S PLANTATION VISITED.

From the Grenada Appeal, Oct. 29.

A friend from Coahoma County brings us information of the outrages committed by the Federals on the plantation of Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, a few miles below Friar's Point on the river. It was so situated, that it could not be defended by the partisans, and the consequence is the marauders have been undisturbed. Our partisans secured a few of the horses and mules; which were reported to Mr. THOMPSON, but the balance, with all the negroes, were taken off some weeks since. Last week considerable force was engaged in gathering the corn crop—from eight hundred to one thousand acres—and in slaughtering the cattle and hogs. A portion of the buildings, such as were not needed for their own shelter, were destroyed.

NO PROVISIONS SOLD TO OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17, 1862.

No subsistence stores will be sold to officers' families. When an officer has his family with him, where he is stationed on duty, he may draw a limited amount of such stores, on his certificate on honor that the stores are exclusively for himself and his family. He must pay cash, or deposit a pay account with the Commissary, on which he may draw. Under no other circumstances whatever will Commissaries be permitted to issue stores to officers, and then only such articles as are a part of the ration regularly issued to soldiers at the time.

L. B. NORTHROP, Com. General.

Approved:
GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

The Battle of Malvern Hill.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.

HEADQUARTERS HOOKER'S DIVISION, 3D ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
JAMES RIVER, VA., July 18, 1862.

Capt. C. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps:

After withdrawing from Glendale, our march was continued to the Malvern Hills, without interruption, and about 10 o'clock A. M. my division was established in line of battle for the defence of our new position.

Under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, GROVER's Brigade was strongly posted on the right, CARR's on the left, and well sheltered; subsequently, SICKLES' Brigade, held in reserve, was posted in rear of my right, protected from the enemy's shots, and well in hand, to reinforce any part of my line.

OSBORNE's and BRAM's batteries occupied higher ground, where they could reply to the enemy's artillery, or open his columns of infantry, should he attempt to advance. WEBBER's and BRAMHALL's batteries were located in rear of those, and held in reserve.

During the remaining part of the forenoon, a brisk fire was kept up between the artillery, principally on the part of the enemy, without any decided effect, so far as could be discovered on either side—the distance being about fifteen hundred yards.

I regret, however, to state, that it was in this artillery skirmishing that the gallant chief of the Fourth New-Jersey Battery (Capt. BRAM,) fell, from a shell which pierced his body.

About 3 o'clock the firing was resumed, with more activity, in the direction of KEARNY's left. This exposed the rebel batteries to an enfilading fire from my position, a direct one from KEARNY, and a diagonal one from several other batteries, which soon resulted in driving the rebel gunners from their pieces.

Prior to this, a heavy column of infantry had been seen passing to my right, which disappeared behind the forests in my front, and were not heard from again that afternoon.

On the left an attack was made in great force, and the battle lasted until long after dark.

About half an hour before sunset, orders were sent me by Gen. SUMNER, to dispatch a brigade of my command to the assistance of Gen. PORTER, and immediately Gen. SICKLES' Brigade moved to that point.

For a full account of the important services it rendered on the left, I respectfully call the attention of the Major-General Commanding the corps, to the report of its Chief, herewith inclosed. I will especially invite his attention to that part of the report which relates to the brilliant conduct of Col. TAYLOR's regiment, the Seventy-second New-York Volunteers. The loss sustained by the regiment is the truest index of its services.

The First and Third Brigades were not engaged during the day, and remained in their position until near morning, when orders were received to march in the direction of Harrison's Landing.

I transmit herewith the reports of Brigade, Regimental, and Battery Commanders.

I desire to make honorable mention of Capt. JOHN S. GODFREY, the Assistant Quartermaster of the division, for his zealous, faithful and meritorious services in the performance of all of his duties from the commencement of the campaign.

As no official list has been furnished the Major-General commanding the corps, of the losses sustained by the division I have the honor to command, since the 1st day of June last, I herewith forward it. The number, as will be seen, is 847, making the aggregate of my loss in battle, since the opening of the campaign in the Peninsula, 2,589.

And in this connection, I may be permitted to add, in justice and fidelity to the living and the dead, that the brave officers and men, whose honor and welfare were confided to my care, have uniformly slept on the field on which they have fought; that in all their encounters with the enemy, whether involving the whole force of the division, or down to an affair between the pickets, they have inflicted heavier blows than they have received; and under all their toils, hardships and privations, have evinced a cheerfulness, obedience, fortitude and heroism, which will never fail to command the gratitude, reverence and admiration of their Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

Gen. Wool and the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

Col. Charles Roome, Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York National Guard State Militia:

MY DEAR SIR: The many important events which have transpired in this Department during the past two months, and the consequent increased amount of duty devolving upon me, has so engrossed my attention, to the exclusion of all other matters, that I had almost forgotten the promise I gave you and your officers when you were on the point of leaving Baltimore, to state in writing my opinion of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York National Guard State Militia.

I now take sincere pleasure in stating that, during the three months in which the regiment served under my command, not only my intercourse with yourself and your officers was of the most agreeable nature, but the bearing and conduct of the men was at all times such as to command my warmest admiration, while at the same time it assured me that, if the regiment was required to take the field in defence of the Union cause, every man would be found able, ready and willing to do his full duty.

I shall always think with true gratification of our pleasant official and social relations, and I shall consider myself very fortunate if I can always have under my command regiments of that class of officers and men of which the Thirty-seventh Regiment is composed.

I remain, Colonel, very truly your friend.
(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

OBITUARY.

—First Lieut. SAM. H. THOMPSON, of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, who died at East Windsor Hill, Conn., on Oct. 22, was a son of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, a Professor in the Theological Seminary in that place. Lieut. THOMPSON received his fatal wound at the battle of Antietam. He had spent the two years previous to his enlistment in Phillips Academy at Andover, in preparation for college, with a view to the Ministry, and would have entered college this Fall, had he not devoted himself to the service of his country.

PERSONAL.

—In a speech, delivered in Chicago a few days ago, Parson Brownlow was particularly outspoken and personal, as the following extract from his address will show. He said:

"Let me call to your minds Judge Douglas, the late lamented Senator from this State. I regret his death as much as any of you, for if he were living to-night I know enough of the man to know that he would be in this war with a cocked hat on his head, epauletts on his shoulders, his sword by his side, and a commission in his pocket, signed by his old opponent in the law and in politics, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] He would be fighting the battles of the Union against this infernal rebellion, for Douglas lived and died a true Union man, and if he could be resurrected here to-night, with what infuriate scorn and contempt would he look upon these Democrats who are sympathizing with this infamous rebellion! Judge Douglas, while in his place in the United States Senate heard a remark from a Southern Senator which he exposed from his place in the Senate, and dared a denial. But he never dared deny it, because he knew Douglas could prove it, and what was that remark? 'No matter what the North may agree to concede to us, the South intends to reject anything and everything, because we intend to go out.' Who was that Senator? It was that most corrupt and abominable of all old demagogues, that old, spavined, glandered, distempered, hip-shodden, sway-backed, whisky-rotted John M. Mason, of Virginia. [Laughter and applause.] I know John M. Mason, and I have known him long, and I know him, if he is living to-night, in France or England, as the embodiment of original sin. [Laughter.] He is one of the men whom, associated with John Slidell, of Louisiana, our benign Government took out of Fort Warren when we were feeding them on wholesome diet, put them on a British vessel and sent them as Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James and St. Cloud, to represent Jeff. Davis' Confederacy. If I had been the Government, I would have tied an ordinary-sized grindstone around each one of their necks, and cast them over into Boston harbor, where John Hancock, Samuel Adams, or their friends, a long time ago, threw some boxes of tea. Slidell is a worse man than Mason, because he has more sense. Slidell has lived for thirty years by forgery, false swearing, lying and stealing, but John Slidell bears on the side of his head a face that the Almighty put there as an advertisement, that no judge of human nature in Europe or America might ever mistake him for an honest man. [Laughter.]"

—A correspondent writes: "I have seen mention made in the papers of the hero of Corinth—a private. Let me tell you of another, who belonged to our division. He was a private in the Fifty-second Illinois, and, unfortunately, drunk—so drunk that they had taken his gun from him. When the line fell back before that furious rebel charge, and when they so nearly obtained possession of the fort, he refused to go back, and picked up a gun and remained in possession. A rebel Captain, who was one of the first to enter the works, called on him to surrender; he replied, 'I never surrender,' and shot the Captain; a private attacking him just then, he knocked him down with his gun and bayoneted him; and before any more could get at him, our men had rallied and driven the rebels off, so that he held the work solitary and alone, and by the time the regiment got in again, he had robbed the rebel Captain of $140 Confederate money, and such other little articles of value as he had about his person."

—The following is the letter which secured Col. Meredith, of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, a brigadier-generalship:

Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of Interior:

DEAR SIR: I have it very much at heart that Col. Meredith should be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Volunteers, and take the liberty to request, that you will give me the aid of your influence in securing that object.

Col. Meredith is a noble soldier, and will exercise the duties of that office with great credit to himself and his country. He is devoted, of high character, and capable, and I should esteem it a great favor to have him receive this preferment, and then be assigned to my command. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American News-Rooms, No. 10 Craven-street, Strand, London, Eng., for the week ending Oct. 18, 1862.

Geo. A. Townsend, New-York; Mrs. H. P. Cecil, Washington; Geo. Taylor, New-York; O. C. Marsh, New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. J. Chittenden, San Francisco; M. T. Taylor, New-Orleans; J. C. Burnham, Havana; T. Holcomb, Delaware; O. Rawson & wife, Kentucky; Miss M. Rawson, Kentucky; W. T. Walters, Baltimore; F. F. Durant, New-York; T. Burgess, Boston; O. Byrne, New-Jersey; E. Chapin, New-York; D. E. H. Champlin, New-York; J. W. Simonton and family, San Francisco.

—Rev. Daniel Lindley, with his wife and six children, embarked at Boston, on Tuesday morning, in the bark *Lizzie*, Capt. Nickerson, for South Africa. Twenty-eight years ago he sailed for Cape Town as a missionary of the American Board. He now goes out a second time, hoping to spend the remainder of his days among the Zulus in Natal Colony. He leaves five children in the United States, the eldest son being in the National army. The usual embarkation services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wood, of New-York City.

—Amos Billings, formerly of Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., and his sister-in-law, Frances R. Duncate, of Pittsfield, eloped from Wilmington, Vt., on the 2d inst., in the absence of the wife of the husband and the sister of his paramour. To make his crime the more infamous, Billings, before leaving, sold every article of furniture in the house, and left his wife without the price of a single meal when she returned to her deserted home.

—A gentleman, who carries on quite an extensive tailoring establishment in the Fifth Ward, Newark, on Monday morning intrusted his son with a check for $800 on one of the city banking institutions. After obtaining the funds, the young man immediately left for parts unknown; and the confiding but victimized parent as yet has been unable to obtain any clue as to his whereabout. It is also stated that previous to leaving home he *borrowed* his sister's gold watch and forgot to return it.

—Brig.-Gen. Crawford arrived in this City on Saturday last. He is suffering severely from a wound received at the battle of Antietam. For some time after the battle he remained at the house of his father, in Chambersburgh, Penn., but now finds his condition such as to demand the most experienced surgical aid. Gen. Crawford began his active service in this war with the bombardment of Sumter, he having been within the fort during the siege.

—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the United States Treasury at Washington City, was seventy-nine years old last Sunday, Oct. 26. He commenced his duties about the time Lincoln was inaugurated, and although a few months since he lost the sight of his right eye, he has been absent from his duties only *four days*. His health is unusually good.

—Among those leaving for the seat of war to-day is Maj. Laurence Kip, Chief Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sumner. Maj. Kip has been absent a few days for the benefit of his health. He has much distinguished himself in all the battles that the Army of the Potomac has been engaged in, and now as the army is moving, returns to his post.

—Gen. Canby, who has been doing service in New-Mexico since the outbreak of the rebellion, passed through Indianapolis *en route* for Washington, on Nov. 3. The band of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry, of which he is Colonel by right of rank in the regular service, complimented him with a serenade.

—Some of the residents of Gallipolis, who were liable to the draft, went into Western Virginia, a few days since, to the headquarters of Jenkins, the guerrilla, and persuaded him to parole them not to take up arms against the South during the war, unless they were paroled.

—The funeral of Brig.-Gen. HACKLEMAN, who was killed in the battle at Corinth, took place at Rushville, Ind., on Nov. 1. He was buried in accordance with the rites of the Order of Odd-Fellows, of which he was a member.

—Mrs. Jessie Fremont has in press a volume entitled, "The Story of the Guard, or Chronicle of the War," in which, it is said, she will "tell home truths appertaining to her husband's much abused campaign in Missouri."

—Sam High, a notorious guerrilla, belonging to Imboden's partisan rangers, who has done all in his power to harass and persecute the Unionists in Western Virginia, was killed in a skirmish a few days since.

—Mons. De Lavi, the rope-walker, has been performing at Bash Bish Falls on a cable 450 feet long, and 300 feet above the rocks which form the cataract. He goes to South America this Winter.

—Phineas Wolcott Calkins, a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1856, was ordained and installed as associate pastor of the Center Church, Hartford, Rev. Dr. Hawes, on the 22d inst.

—Gen. Prentiss had an enthusiastic reception in Chicago on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. He made a speech detailing his experience in the South.

—Paul Morphy was at Havana at last dates. He leaves for Cadiz per the Spanish steamer on the 30th inst. Commodore Wilkes was also there.

—Col. Crawford, of Georgia, is among the prisoners at Cairo awaiting shipment to Vicksburgh.

—The drafted men in Lancaster, Penn., were obliged to pay from $100 to $1,000 for substitutes.

—Hon. Thos. Corwin is said to be very dangerously ill in Mexico.

—L. A. Miles, of Milford, Conn., has been taken to Fort Lafayette.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT ON MONDAY.

The Conscription Sure—The Minute Details Provided for—All about the Method of Making out the Lists—The Exemptions and the Modus Operandi of Drafting—The Quota of New-York—The Last Chance for Exempts.

The Draft will take place on Monday. That is so. Gen. ANTHON says it will, and he is the great Mogul of the Conscription—the "I am" of the enrollment—the Chief Commissioner of Drafting. It is the purpose of this article to give some idea of the method of making the enrollment and the final completion of the Draft.

The stupendous magnitude of the work of enrollment is of course apparent. It is like making half a dozen directories, two or three censuses, or conducting several City elections. At first about five hundred and fifty men were employed in going from house to house collecting, in portentous green books, the names of all white male citizens who looked as if they were able-bodied, and between the ages of 18 and 45.

These green books, of course, presented a promiscuous collection of names, including many over and under age, many who were exempt by law, and all in almost inextricable confusion as to alphabetical order and residence. The next work was, therefore, to prepare a new set of books, called A—books in alphabetical order, and set apart into districts, so that each name could be easily found upon the residence being given. Thus a man's name could be instantly found when desired for any purpose, provided his residence was given. It, of course, happened that many honest citizens' names were taken twice, or even oftener, and the next thing was to erase all such duplications. In all cases where a name was taken at a man's place of business, he was requested to give his residence. The books were subsequently compared and the name at the residence alone retained. If a man's residence could not be found, he was left to be drafted from his place of business. This corrected book was called the C Book, and from that copies were made for the use of the Commissioners in the several wards to hear excuses for exemption. In all these transfers from one book to another, great care was taken to compare the books and keep the names, ages and residences recorded correctly, all of which of course required a very large clerical force, not the least efficient among which is Capt. J. B. CALDWELL, Military Secretary.

The Commissioners who have been sitting in the various Wards have, in connection with Gen. ANTHON, the sole power of striking the red line through those of the names enrolled which are shown to be those of exempts. They also write the word exempt at the end of the name, and the clerks note the reason of the exemption.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY

for filing claims for exemption, and the Commissioners will sit in the Police Station-houses of all the Wards from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. for that purpose. In order that none who are exempt may have an excuse for not knowing it, we append the list of all who are exempt:

THE LIST OF EXEMPTS.

The following persons are exempt, under the laws of the United States:

All persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors, actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers and their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post-road, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the several States.

The following persons are exempt under the laws of the State of New-York:

The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and clerks, and employes in the several offices, the Judicial officers of this State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables.

All persons in the army or navy, or volunteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.

All persons who have been, or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.

Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students, in all colleges and public academies, (as distinguished from private schools,) and in all Common Schools.

Commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any of the States, for the period fixed by existing laws, and whose resignations have been duly accepted, or who have been in some other lawful manner honorably discharged from such service and duty.

All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

All habitual drunkards and paupers, who have been declared such by procedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Commissioners, surgeons and clerks engaged in making the draft are also exempt, from the nature of their employment.

The Commissioners will mark the word "fireman" opposite the name of each person proved to be such, if an entry to that effect be not already made.

The duties of all the officers connected with the draft are at once delicate and important, and it is proper that they should be exercised not only with justice and fairness, but also with kindness and consideration. Doubtless on many occasions the patience of Commissioners, surgeons and clerks will be severely tried, but the Chief Commissioner trusts that all will remember that a draft, however readily it may be responded to by a generous and patriotic people, inevitably produces some cases of individual hardship, which should be treated with the utmost forbearance. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

All who claim exemption on the ground of physical disability are supplied with a ticket of admission to the Surgeon, who, if he judges the man to be unfit for 30 days for military duty, he reports to the Commissioners, and the man is exempt. Cases often arise where a man's name is not on the list, and his application for exemption only succeeds in having it put on. The number of able-bodied men liable to military duty registered or enrolled in this City, under the direction of Gen. ANTHON, was 287,000. Of these, about 100,000 have been struck off by the Commissioners, as exempt from various causes. About 160,000 were enrolled in Brooklyn, and about the same proportion struck off.

But the main point is, of course, How many are to be drafted? What is the proportion? What chance do I stand of being drafted? What is the probability of my interesting family being left to mourn the absence of its conscript father?

This most interesting point Gen. ANTHON himself cannot decide until the latest moment preceding the draft. He will credit the City with all its volunteers up to Saturday night on the new quota. The various Senatorial Committees were given until last night to return the full number of volunteers which the City has furnished. The State at large will also be credited with the number which Chemung and other counties have supplied over and above their quota. How many are to be drafted is therefore a question yet to be determined. It will probably be known to-day.

At 9 o'clock to-night, as already stated, the recording of exempts will stop. The books are then taken by Gen. ANTHON as returned by the Commissioners, and the Sabbath is to be devoted to the preparation of the details for the draft. Each name is to be written legibly on a slip of paper, together with the name, age, and residence of the party,—a herculean labor which will require no less than three hundred and fifty clerks, as each slip of paper is to be rolled up and bound with an india-rubber elastic similar to those used in binding ballots on election day.

These rolls of names are to be all cast promiscuously into a wheel built for the purpose, and arranged with a glass side, so that the hand of the man who draws out the roll may be seen when within the wheel. The room of the Board of Councilmen has been secured, and about three hundred City officials, judges, and others, have been invited to be present and witness the draft. Mr. TRIMBLE—the architect—who is blind, has been selected to draw out the names.

As each name is drawn, the slip is pasted in a book made for the purpose, and a copy of the record is instantly made. The drawing will continue until the quota is filled.

But what is the quota yet to be raised?

Strange as it may seem, the General Government is of the opinion that New-York City owes 10,000 on the last quota, and Brooklyn 5,000. At this rate, allowing a moderate estimate for additional volunteers, the draft in New-York will be one man in eighteen of all liable to draft.

This is, of course, the merest speculation, as the number to be drafted depends upon the number allowed as volunteered from the City, and the number of surplus from the country districts, while the number of exempts is, of course, not accurately known, and cannot be known until to-night.

As fast as the men are drafted they will be notified by Gen. ANTHON, and have five days to go to camp. They will remain in camp some days, and of course, have an opportunity to prove exemption, should any entitled to exemption be drafted. The regimental Surgeons may, of course, exclude many who are first drafted. The places of all such will be filled by a supplementary draft.

As to what regiments the drafted men will be assigned to, whether they will be allowed to select their own corps, whether they will be organized into separate regiments, are all supplementary questions, to be decided after the drafted men are at their rendezvous.

"But, Gen. ANTHON, do you expect any trouble from resistance to the draft?"

"We are prepared for it. There is no use expecting it; that might destroy our appetites or prevent sleep. We are prepared for it."

The draft begins on Monday, at 10 A. M., at the City Hall, for New-York. If you are exempt, be sure and make the fact known at the Police Station of your Ward to-day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., or between 7 and 9 P. M. The draft seems to be as inexorably inevitable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Yesterday, the subjoined order, exempting firemen from the draft, was issued by Gen. ANTHON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—The Commissioners of the several Wards of the City of New-York will forthwith proceed to draw a red line through the names of all persons marked as firemen, resident in said Wards, the Fire Department of the City of New-York, through JOHN DECKER, Esq., their Chief Engineer, having exhibited to me satisfactory evidence that they have furnished the requisite number of volunteers, since July 2, 1862, to entitle the said Department to exemption from draft, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

The Petroleum Question.

Messrs. FREAR and MITCHELL, of the Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances, gave a further hearing yesterday afternoon on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of Petroleum Oil and the volatile substances evolved from the same, and which are known as Naptha, Benzine, etc. A large number of interested parties were present.

Mr. STEBBINS, from the firm of SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & Co., the largest dealers in petroleum in the City, first addressed the Committee. He scouted the notion prevailing that patroleum oil is explosive to a dangerous degree, but conceded that it is highly inflammable. While out in the oil region last Winter he found that he could not ignite the crude oil with a lighted cigar; and he and others failed to get up a bonfire with the stuff on the evening of WASHINGTON'S last birthday anniversary, till they had persevered as much to inflame it as they would have been obliged to do with hard wood. This fire did not burn free, and with a glowing flame, but emitted a dense volume of black smoke. At the fire in Williamsburgh, last Summer, where the firm lost several hundred barrels of the oil, ignition was produced by a man stealthily smoking a pipe on a very hot day. After the fire it was found that the hoops of the barrels laid in a regularity of position that conclusively showed they had dropped off, and that none of the barrels had exploded. When brought into contact with heat, the crude oil readily generated an explosive vapor. This fact, and the danger arising in consequence, it took some time to fully understand and guard against—the trade in the article, although great, even at present, yet being in its infancy. Improvements in the refining processes led to more security in storing and transporting it, and the finding of profitable uses for the volatile portions, when extracted, had also gone far toward lessening the danger. He thought the refinement of the crude oil should be prohibited in the City, and commended the course of the insurance men in urging regulations of safety for the storage of the vaporizing oils. He believed 110 degrees would be a high enough standard for the refined article.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of J. H. BRUNDAGE & Co., agreed with the views of the previous speaker. He also expressed the belief that the fixing of an unusually high standard of vaporization would drive a great trade away from the City—the same as the saltpetre trade had been driven away to Boston.

Mr. CURRY said the insurance men considered refined oil dangerous, and made the price of their risk accordingly.

Mr. CAMERON, a dealer, said there was a great difference between the crude and the refined oils. The former was very dangerous, but the latter was dangerous only when brought into contact with heat to a certain degree. He thought 100 degrees was the point of safety for refined oil. He mentioned turpentine, alcohol, brandies, &c., as articles just as dangerous, and some of them more so, than refined earth oil, and which are not restricted by any legislative action in regard to the matter of storage.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said the earth oil would not evaporate to an explosive point till it was boiled. It would not evaporate of itself. Turpentine and other articles of a like character were constantly evaporating, no matter what the temperature might be.

One man, a dealer, stated his belief that there were not more than 2,000 barrels of petroleum oil in the City, while he knew there were over 50,000 barrels of whisky stored down town. He thought the standard of 140 degrees, first talked of, would do away with the petroleum trade in this City.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM believed the product of that grade of the oil would be so very small as to run up the price of kerosene to a degree prohibiting its general use.

Alderman MITCHELL remarked that whisky would not vaporize through a barrel, but he believed petroleum would.

Mr. HEILD said the insurance companies had a remedy in their own hands—they could refuse to insure the oil at all, or only at very high rates. He thought refined oil was not safe at a less degree of evaporation than 125. He had found that the oil exuded from a barrel in his cellar, so as to stain the floor. On standing the barrel upon a large old-fashioned pewter platter, moisture gathered on the dish.

Alderman MITCHELL was informed that refined oils would vaporize to an explosive point at less than 100 degrees of heat.

A tester of the oil was here introduced and tried. The inventor placed a small quantity of refined oil in the cup of the apparatus, and fixed a light in the chamber beneath to heat it. The oil would not burn on applying a lighted match to it, but it vaporized at 90 degrees, and burned at 110.

The dealers said there were several machines patented for indicating the vaporizing point, and they all varied somewhat. The test just made was not reliable, because the oil was confined in small quantity.

Alderman MITCHELL said it was a true scientific test. If the oil were placed in a large open vessel, the atmosphere would come into play as a cooling agent. The tests just used served to demonstrate the chief point they desired to attain, which was the exact vaporizing point. On storing the oil it necessarily was confined, and it was desired to knew at what point of heat it would vaporize and explode when kept close.

Chief Engineer DECKER and a friend with him—a fireman—both said that it had been found that burning petroleum could not be controlled with water, but that water helped to extend the flame.

A German gentleman present remarked that steam had been found to be an effective agent to subdue petroleum flame.

Mr. J. L. DOUGLAS addressed the Committee in behalf of the insurers, taking the ground that petroleum had been found to be very dangerous, and, therefore, that it ought to have a strong safeguard of law thrown around it.

A gentleman here entered the room and read a note he had received that morning, announcing the raising of his rates of insurance because petroleum was being stored next door to him. The rise would increase his expenses about $2,000 per annum.

Several changes and modifications of the ordinance under consideration were suggested. The Committee made note of all of them, and promising to draft a new ordinance, that would take just cognizance of all the interests concerned, for review at the next meeting. Adjourned for one week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK.—During the season just past, twenty-one concerts have been given at the Central Park, the last one on Saturday last. Upon which occasion the attendance was over 40,000 and more than 5,000 carriages are reported as having entered the Park. While it has been the aim to render these concerts as popular as possible with the mass of the community, the programme has embraced, each [illegible] selections of classical music that have proved [illegible] to the most cultivated musical taste of our City. The best of order has invariably prevailed among the great numbers of our own people and strangers that have visited the Park. We shall soon see the preparation for the Winter sports.

PRESENTATION.—THOS. J. BASSETT, late agent of the Hudson River Railroad, at Hudson-street station, was yesterday presented by the employes of that road with a watch and chain, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. Mr. BASSETT has been engaged with the road for over eleven years, during which time he has gained the good will of all connected therewith. He is now about leaving, to take a similar position on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at St. Louis.

THE STOLEN BANK-BOX.—We learn, to-day, that the box stolen from the Bank of America, on the 5th inst., belonging to Messrs. RIGGS & Co., was *not* the chief bank-box of the firm, but one used for convenience in the current transactions of the day, their main box being rarely removed from Bank.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Assemblyman-elect for the Fifteenth District is not G. C. DEAN, G. E. DEAN, or G. DEANE, but Ex-Judge GILBERT DEAN, a well-known lawyer of this City, who has served two terms in Congress, from which he resigned to take a seat upon the Supreme Bench in 1856, who stands firmly by the Government, believes in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to that end has given time, money and influence. Judge DEAN is a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—On Thursday evening Messrs. D. W. JAMES, of No. 626 Broadway, sold a fine collection of paintings, both by American and foreign artists. Among the artists represented were Weldon, Williamson, De Hern, Wilcox, Rudinger, Greus, Rossiter, Van Ness, Salvator Rosa, Horpis, Conradi, Terbury, Kessler, Kiers, Loupi and Schaumberg. Yesterday another collection was sold by H. H. LEEDS & Co., of Nassau-street. The pictures, all by foreign artists, were selected by Mr. J. B. BEAUMENT, who has spent many years in Europe selecting paintings from the studios of artists. Annexed is a list of the prices some of the pictures fetched, which are not so high as was anticipated. Another sale will take place at an early date: "Flowers," a cabinet gem, by Mme. Rasenboom, brought $35; "Un Perry Rive," a gem, by Bonbied, $25; "Barn-yard Scene," by Verbaickhown, $157 50; another, by Leverdonck, $57 50; "The Jewel Merchant," by Stroepel, $55; "The Young Student," by Patrois, $40; landscape, by Kock Kock, $91; "The Bouquet," by Schreurs, $62 50; "An Interior," by Lion, $62 50; "Butterfly Catching," by Vocksben, $62 50; "The Poultry Seller," by Vermeulen, $75; "The Gleaners," by Vonstein, $82; "Sheep and Lambs," by Von Leverdock, $50; "Winter Scene," by Krusemon, $136; "Summer," (to match,) by Krusemon, $145.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Prison Association has been well known for sixteen years, through its indefatigable agent, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALE. The object is not to defeat the ends of justice, but to reclaim such as are worth reclaiming. The agent visits probably one thousand during the month, and selects the most hopeful to commence with; these are such as are not hardened in crime, or who have only committed one offence, and who are apparently penitent. Taking the last month as a basis, we find that Mr. BEALE has visited and conversed with 500 in the City Prisons, has carefully examined 115 of these, 42 of whom have been discharged at the recommendation of the Association, and 37 frivolous complaints have been abandoned or discontinued by their advice; 54 discharged convicts have been aided with food, money, &c., to help them in reaching their homes; 13 have been furnished with clothing, and 16 have been provided with work. There are 31 officers, all of whom work gratuitously, except the Agent and Recording Secretary. The entire expense during the past year, including salaries, office rent, &c., was $1,935 25. The Society is supported solely by donations and subscriptions.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.—Among recent promotions and changes in the Irish Brigade we see the appointment of Lieut. RICHARD R. EMMET, Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, to a position on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER. Lieut. EMMET is a son of our very worthy fellow-citizen, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, and brother of the late Lieut. TEMPLE EMMET, who, after serving with distinction on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, throughout the fierce battles from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, died of disease contracted from exposure on the Peninsula. Gen. MEAGHER'S present Aid-de-Camp is a dashing young soldier, full of bright promise—and is justly proud of his early promotion. He returned to this City, on special duty, a few days ago; but will be off again to Virginia on Monday or Tuesday next, to resume his duties in the field.

CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER STELLIN SOLD.—Yesterday a large crowd assembled at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, in order to participate in the purchase of the cargo of prize steamer *Stellin*, which was captured during her attempt to run the blockade. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was the auctioneer. The goods, which were of every imaginable character, comprising silks and cotton goods, hardware and liquors, drugs and medicines, in short, a general European cargo, were parcelled off in 295 lots. The crew of the steamer, having, previous to her capture, attempted to scuttle the vessel, a portion of the cargo was damaged, in consequence of which the lots were sold without a guarantee as to quality, weight or measure.

MEETING OF BOSS BAKERS.—On Thursday evening a meeting of boss bakers was held at No. 298 Bowery, when they formed themselves into a regular Association, with the following gentlemen as officers: E. M. WALDUCK, President; JAMES PEACOCK, Vice-President; HUGH TAYLOR, Secretary; JOHN HUGHES, Treasurer. A Committee was appointed on a constitution and by-laws, and the Society adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock. The Association will be known as "The Boss Bakers' Association of the City of New-York and vicinity."

SIGN PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The sign painters are progressing rapidly toward organizing a society. The Committee appointed at the meeting on Monday are working with a will, and it is expected that their meeting on Wednesday evening next will be well attended.

RESTAURANT PRICES.—Quite a number of eating houses have advanced the rates on their bills of fare, and to be certain to do justice to themselves they have reduced the size of the dishes that they dispense. This cutting at both ends of the loaf is rather too sharp.

STRIKE AMONG THE HACKMEN.—The hackmen of the City intend shortly to hold a meeting in order to unite so as to demand higher wages. Their object is to get $2 per week more, thus making their wages $9 instead of $7.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON, who, for some time previous to the rebellion, was connected with the New-York Press, and was among the earliest who responded to the call for troops—leaving this City as Quartermaster Sergeant of the McReynolds Cavalry—is now additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. PLEASANTON, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He has won this position by brave conduct in many skirmishes with the enemy, and is the only volunteer officer on the Staff of the Chief of Cavalry of the army of the Potomac.

THE CLAY AND BIRDSALL DIFFICULTY.—Nothing new transpired in relation to the challenge offered by Maj.-Gen. C. M. CLAY to Mr. BIRDSALL yesterday. By the laws of this State the matter in the stage of progress presented by the published correspondence had become an offence, and after the letter of Mr. BIRDSALL, postponing a settlement of their differences until the close of the war, nothing further is anticipated at present.

CITY DISPENSARIES.—During the month of October, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 19,822 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,979, at the dispensaries 18,843, and 649 were vaccinated; 19,479 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were marasmus and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the circulatory system. Among the most important were fever and convulsions.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 369 Madison-street, upon the body of MARGARET A. GAYNOR, a child three years of age, who was fatally burned on Wednesday last, by her clothes taking fire while she was alone in the kitchen. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....An inquest was also held by the same Coroner, upon the body of HENRY LENDOFF, a German, residing at No. 162 Howard-street, who was killed on Wednesday, by the accidental falling of an elevator at the paint manufactory of Messrs. REYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, No. 100 Horatio-street. The fastenings of the elevator, with a heavy load upon it, gave way at the fifth story, and fell with a great crash. In the downfall, the deceased was crushed in a horrible manner. He survived but a short time after the accident. The verdict was one of accidental death.

TWO-NEEDLED SEWING-MACHINE.—Among the mechanical novelties recently brought out, is a new sewing-machine that works two needles at the same time. It is intended to work on congress gaiters, boot tops, and other articles requiring parallel seams. Another invention, recently brought before the public, is a button-hole stitcher, which has been adopted, and the right to use purchased by the leading sewing-machine companies. It holds the cloth steady, while the needle revolves.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The Hutchinson Family are now singing in the northern part of the State, but are to open their engagements in this City for the season by two grand concerts of new and patriotic songs, in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 17th and 18th inst.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of the private watchman, (BRYOR,) who was accidentally drowned from off the steamship *Bio Bio*, a few nights since, was yesterday morning found floating in the slip at Pier No. 11, North River. The Coroner was notified.

FIRE IN DUANE-ST.—About 11 o'clock Thursday evening a fire was discovered issuing from building No. 70 Duane-street, occupied by ISAAC COLEMAN as a whalebone factory. The firemen were promptly on hand to extinguish the flames, but in half an hour afterward they broke out again, doing damage to the amount of $300; insured. From investigations made by Fire-Marshal BAKER, the fire seems to have been the work of an incendiary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN QUOTA OF VOLUNTEERS FILLED.—There will be no draft in Brooklyn, if the records of the Board of Supervisors are accepted by the State authorities. The recent canvass of the Wards authorized by the Board has been completed, and shows that the total number of men enlisted in Kings County since the 2d of July last is about 300 above the total number required under both calls of the President. Mr. W. TUTTLE, Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge, states that 2,287 men enlisted before the bounties were paid, and bounties have been paid to 6,470 men, making a total of 8,757 men who have enlisted. The number required to fill the quota was 8,460 men.

LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—If ever a company of children made a goodly sight, it was the army of boys and girls, 2,260 strong, that assembled on Thursday in the Lee-avenue Church, Williamsburgh, to sing patriotic songs and hear a patriotic speech. The handsome hall was closely packed in every part, and the bright faces of the children gave the scene the aspect of a May festival. The children's organ rolled out a voluntary, and the children's voices joined in cheerful songs. THEODORE TILTON made the address of the occasion. This meeting inaugurates a series of similar meetings, to be held every Thursday evening during the Winter season.

ROBBERY BY BOYS.—Three boys, the eldest 12 years of age, were arrested by Detectives VAN WAGNER and DENTON on Thursday, for stealing the sum of $130 from Mr. JOHN BROWN, residing in Columbia, near Atlantic-street. A son of Mr. BROWN, aged 10 years, it appears took the money from his father's pocket, while the latter was asleep, and with the two other boys implicated went to New-York and spent it in some way. Only 28 cents were recovered. The boys were locked up during the night and released next morning.

THE SKATING PONDS.—The different skating ponds within the city limits are being put in order in anticipation of the first cold snap. Washington pond has been greatly improved and extended so as to accommodate many more skaters than was possible last Winter. It has been inclosed with a high board fence so as to prevent outsiders from interfering. The Union pond is also being improved. If the present weather continues skating will soon be in order.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN JOHNSON fell down in Washington-street yesterday, in consequence of the slippery state of the sidewalks, and fractured one of his legs. He was conducted to his home in Myrtle-avenue, near Jay-street, by officer RILEY.

SERENADE.—The clerks in the Tax office called upon Collector DRIGGS on Thursday night, and serenaded him in honor of his election. They also called at the residence of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and paid him a similar compliment.

THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in the Brooklyn City Hall on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The November Term of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced on Monday, the 10th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The schooner Joseph H. Toone and her cargo.—This vessel was captured Oct. 1, 1861, in the Gulf of Mexico, between Timbalier Island and the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi, by the steamer *South Carolina*. The vessel was after her capture detained for the use and service of the Government, but her cargo was transhipped to this port, with the papers found on board, her alleged owner, her master, two seamen and a passenger taken on board. The process was issued against the cargo alone, and no arrest of the vessel was returned by the Marshal to the Court. The owner of the vessel appeared, and answered for himself, and also as agent for several parties, Spanish subjects and residents within the Spanish dominions, and claiming the cargo. One of the claimants also answered for himself.

The papers showed a provisional registry of the vessel in the name of Wm. H. Aymar, the claimant, in the British Consulate in Havana, and a power of attorney executed by him to Pennington, the master, to manage and sell the vessel for him, and both executed on Sept. 25, 1861—and Aymar testified that he bought the vessel in September of Pennington, who gave him a bill of sale of her as attorney of Thomas Flood, a British subject, but no bill of sale was produced nor was proof of the payment of any consideration offered. The vessel was of American build. Aymar testified that he was a British subject by birth, and had resided and been in business in New-Orleans eight years. The vessel left Berwick Bay for Havana on Aug. 25 or 27, and the inference is strong from the testimony that Aymar left with her. Both he and the master knew of the war and the blockade. She sailed from Havana Sept. 27, and was captured Oct. 1, 35 or 40 miles from the coast of Louisiana. No log was found on board her nor do the proofs give any account of its suppression or of its existence. The manifest and shipping articles stated Tampico to be her port of destination, which is in about the same parallel of latitude as Havana. The course of the vessel from Havana to Tampico would be south of west. The course to where she was captured would be northwest, and her distance from Tampico was then about as great as from Havana to Tampico.

The evidence also tended to show that the course of the vessel was altered to the S. S. W. about the time they saw the blockading vessel. An intimation was given by some of the witnesses that there was an error in the chronometer, but it is not shown to have interfered with the compass or the direction of the vessel. The testimony of the witnesses was conflicting upon some points. Part of the cargo was contraband of war.

Held by the Court—That the absence of the log-book is a matter for distrust in time of war. It is a document so usual and so important in evidence of the transactions of a ship, and one which so universally accompanies trading vessels employed in foreign commerce, that its absence gives room for the presumption that it has been fraudulently suppressed, particularly where an object may exist for keeping it out of view.

That on the evidence there are cogent suspicions that Tampico was not intended to be the termination of the voyage at its inception, and that the bills of lading, manifest and shipping articles were simulated and falsified in that particular.

That the allegation of the witnesses that she was steering towards Tampico when seized, was intentionally deceptive, because she had turned suddenly and broadly off the course she had headed and pursued her whole run, and only took that toward Tampico on the appearance of the steamer in her way, when, without attempting to speak the steamer, she ran off before the wind until chased and brought to.

That the point urged that the proceedings on the capture are irregular and erroneous, because the vessel, after seizure, was appropriated to the use of the Government is not before the Court in any form of legal issue, and cannot, therefore, be adjudicated. If the public prosecutor has been guilty of any remissness in not pursuing the condemnation of the vessel with due diligence, that delinquency may probably be corrected by libel and monition sued out on the part of the claimants; and redress for other collateral injuries supposed to have been wrongfully committed by the captors, should be sought for by proper pleadings and further proofs. *Prima facie*, it will be assumed by the Court on this trial, that reasonable cause existed in the case for the commanding officer to take the captured vessel directly into the public service, and that the act is justifiable at law. (13 How., 498, 18 How., 111.)

That one of the chief evidences of fraud is, a vessel's being out of the regular course on which she ought to be going, as shown by her papers; and an illusive destination is one of the most heinous falsifications of the ship's papers in time of war.

That in such cases, the ship carrying contraband of war and all the rest of the cargo, as being in common infected with fraud, are embraced in a common condemnation and forfeiture when not protected by treaty stipulation. (1 Kent, 143—notes a and b.)

That the deduction from the evidence is irrefragible that this vessel and her cargo were intentionally on the road to an enemy port and attempting to violate the blockade; and that both ship and cargo are subject to forfeiture therefor.

But the proceedings against the vessel not having been regularly perfected, the decree of condemnation will be entered against the cargo alone.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton. For claimants, Mr. Edwards.

PRACTICE—EVIDENCE—BONA FIDES.

The United States vs. The cargo of the Schooner Ezilda.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, on Sept. 30, 1861, near where the *Isaac H. Toone* was captured on the next day. The vessel was taken for the use of the United States, and the cargo transmitted to this port and libeled. The claimant appeared in the cause and answered for the vessel, but no answer or claim for the cargo was put in.

The ship's papers produced consisted of a provisional register of the vessel before the British Consul at Havana, dated Sept. 16, 1861, registering her to Wm. H. Aymar, a British subject; a bill of sale to Aymar by Peter Foster, of Boston, Mass., dated Sept. 13, 1862; shipping articles dated Sept. 19, 1861, for a voyage from Havana "to the port of Matamoras, or any other port or ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and back to Havana;" also, bills of lading, invoices and bills of health. One bill of lading stated that the vessel was "bound for either of the Confederate States ports not further south than Brazos."

The answers of the witnesses showed that the vessel was bound to Barataria or some other enemy port; and that her owner and her former master were owners of the cargo.

Held by the Court.—That the answer put in legally enured only to form an issue with the libel, and the vituperative tone of its assertions respecting the captors or witnesses might have been spared.

That the Court cannot notice, on final hearing exceptions to proceedings before the Prize Commissioners for irregularities alleged as to the admission of testimony or method of conducting examinations, or to the incompetency of witnesses examined. If there was ground for receiving or repressing the proofs for any like cause, the application to do so should have been brought before the Court on special motion with notice to the District-Attorney pointing out the irregularities or deficiencies complained of and praying the proper relief.

That the testimony of Aymar, invoked from the preceding cause, proves that he was a domiciled trader in New-Orleans, and that there was therefore no *bona fide* neutral ownership of the vessel in him.

That the voyage was got up and set on foot at Havana, with intent to violate the blockade, and that the vessel was captured while attempting to execute that purpose.

That a large portion of the cargo was contraband of war, and was laden on board with the knowledge of her owner and the other freighters.

Decree of condemnation against the property.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Upton. For claimant, Mr. Edwards.

Jefferds' Case Before the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The People vs. Chas. Jefferds.—Jefferds was indicted for the murder of John W. Matthews in 1860. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on the 30th day of February, 1863; and the judgment also directed that the prisoner should be confined, at hard labor, in the State Prison, until the time of execution. The case is now brought up on a writ of error, and is heard on exceptions to the Judge's ruling during the trial, and to his charge to the Jury.

Jefferds had already been tried for the murder of John Walton, and was acquitted.

The Court reserved decision.

Robert D. Holmes for the prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the People.

Arrest for Fraud—Motion to Discharge Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas Andrews and another vs. James Ellis.—An order of arrest was granted upon an affidavit of one of the plaintiffs, which stated that the defendant purchased six boxes Tartaric acid, and directed the same to be sent to a Capt. Cooper, in care of Charles Seyler, No. 90 Beaver-street, and that as soon as the goods were so delivered and the receipt produced to the defendant at his place of business, No. 5 William-street, he would pay cash for them. It was also alleged that the acid was delivered, and that Ellis refused to pay for it, and that the defendant was insolent, and purchased the acid with the intent of not paying for it. Ellis was taken into custody, and this application was made to vacate the order. Ellis, in his affidavit, swears that the goods were sold upon a credit of thirty days to his firm, J. Ellis & Co., and not to himself, and that he was required to give a reference, which he did. The affidavit of Chas. Seyler was also presented, in which he swears he received the acids from Capt. Cooper; that the Captain has goods often sent to him at Seyler's place. On the argument of the motion, plaintiff's counsel read additional affidavits to the effect that there was no such person as Capt. Cooper at Beaver-street, and that the acids had been sold by Ellis to Schieffelin & Co. Counsel contended that defendant's fault was simply a breach of trust, and the action was instituted against the defendant individually, when it should have been brought against his firm. The application was denied. A. H. Reavey for motion. Barney, Butler & Parsons, opposed.

Practice—Pleadings in Action for Fraudulent Representations.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Moritz Von Bruck et al. vs. Frederick M. Peyser.—This action is to recover for false representations, partly contained in a letter written by the defendant to plaintiffs, Feb. 1, 1858, and made by defendant, concerning the responsibility and solvency of one Emil Kauter. The answer states "that on or about the month of February, 1858, a letter was forwarded by defendant to plaintiff," &c., and proceeds then to deny each and every allegation of the complaint not specifically admitted.

The plaintiffs now make a motion to make the answer more definite and certain, by either admitting or denying the defendants' writing, and forwarding to plaintiffs *the* letter set forth in the complaint.

The Court decides that if the averment or admission in the answer, that *a* letter was written and forwarded to the plaintiffs is not an admission that defendant wrote *the* letter set forth in the complaint, then the general denial at the close of the answer puts the writing and forwarding of *the* letter in issue, and the plaintiffs must prove it on the trial. It is not necessary to decide on this motion whether the answer admits the letter set forth in the complaint or not.

If another letter is intended by the defendants, then the averment in the answer falls short of showing that it is relevant or material, and for that reason might be stricken out. Such a motion, however, is not made. The motion is denied with $7 costs.

Charles Wehle for plaintiffs; Miller, Stoutenburgh & Miller for defendants.

Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The Court appointed Messrs. Samuel Riker, Thomas J. Glover and Chas. A. Rapallo as examiners to examine applicants for admission to the bar.

Messrs. E. L. Fancher, George W. Parsons and Thomas H. Rodman were appointed to hear proofs of the moral character of the applicants.

Messrs. Riker, Glover and Rapallo will sit as examiners, on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., in the General Term Room, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the Bar. Applications for admission must be filed with the Clerk on or before that day.

Homer White and John H. Watson were admitted to practice on the report of the Committee of the last term.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The wills of the following persons were duly admitted to probate: John C. Cheeseman, James R. Regan, James S. Reynolds and Sarah M. Sexton.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Strong vs. De Forest, et al.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Morrell vs. Hey; Elliott vs. Klinck, et al.; Cogswell vs. American Telegraph Company; The Hoboken City Bank vs. Weismandel, et al.; Fulton Fire Insurance Company vs. Rising, et al.—Motions granted.

Chambers vs. Bradley.—Motion granted for first Friday in December, unless defendant obtains order for arrest.

Kittle, &c., vs. Howell.—Motion granted for first Friday in December, &c.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Vail vs. Calver.—Order denied.

Van Buren vs. Ferris et al.—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People of State of New-York vs. Kerr and others.—Motion denied.

Rau vs. Schultte.—Motion granted, $10 costs to defendant to await the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Duval vs. Le Gros.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $500; $10 costs of opposing motion to abide event of suit.

Before Justice Robertson.

Scott vs. Byerly et al.—Decision settled.

Schutten vs. Dalrymple.—Case settled.

Parker vs. Andrew.—Answer stricken out, and judgment for plaintiff, for frivolousness, with liberty to defendant to apply to defend.

Feeny vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

White vs. Jones & Platt.—Judgment dismissing complaint. Opinion with Clerk. Decision to be prepared by defendants' counsel. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	92¾	200	Erie Railway	63
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	103½	50	do	63¼
1,500	Treas. 73-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	104⅝	100	do..........s10	63⅛
15,000	do	104¾	100	do	63½
3,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	98⅝	250	do..........s10	63¾
2,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.	97	50	do	63⅜
2,000	Va. St. 6s	63½	100	do..........b4	63⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s...b60	52¾	150	Erie Railway Pref.	89¼
1,000	do	52¾	200	do	89⅝
25,000	do	52	700	do..........b30	89⅞
10,000	do..........b10	52¼	50	do..........s30	89¾
5,000	do..........b30	52⅜	105	Hudson River R.	74¼
10,000	do..........b30	52⅛	200	do..........b30	74⅛
20,000	do..........b60	52½	100	do..........b10	74⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J.	74	1500	do	74⅛
11,000	N. C. State 6s	70	100	do..........s10	74⅛
500	N. Y. Central 7s.	105	50	Harlem R. Pref	48
500	N. Y. Central 6s.	107	600	Reading Railroad	76½
6,000	Erie R. 3d m. '83.	106½	50	do	76⅝
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	100½	100	do	76¼
7,000	do	100	600	Mich. Central R.	89
15,000	do	99¾	100	do..........s60	88¾
2,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	99	4050	do	89¼
1,000	B., N. Y & E. 1st m.	98¾	150	do..........s10	89⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101	100	do..........b30	89¼
5,000	Mich. Central 8 ⅌ c. S. F. bds.	115	300	do..........s10	89¼
1,000	M. So. 2d m. ex Int.	94	700	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42
6,000	do	94½	600	do	41⅞
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. bd.	105½	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	54
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	98¾	20	Buf. & State L. R.	160
9,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	79½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	83½
			100	do	83¾
			350	do..........b60	84
			100	do..........b30	84
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G.	39	110	Panama R.	135
600	Chi. & N. W. I. bs.	80	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
5,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	56	200	do..........s60	78½
5,000	do	57¾	1,000	do..........s10	79
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m. b30	31¼	200	do..........b30	79¼
2,000	do	31¾	50	do	79½
5,000	do	31	1,000	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	40
1,100	T. & W. 2d m.	82	500	do	40¼
10,000	do	81½	200	do..........s30	40
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	93	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	84
5	Bank of New-York	107½	100	do..........s30	83¾
30	Am. Ex. Bank	95	150	do..........s30	84
10	B'k of the Republic	100	450	do..........s60	84
9	Hanover Bank	86	100	do	84⅛
9	Metropolitan Bank	104	400	do	84¼
50	St. Nicholas Bank	92	50	do..........s10	84½
50	Marine Bank	118	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	68¼
50	do	118	1,000	do..........s10	68½
40	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	112¼	500	do	68⅜
10	do	112½	400	do..........s60	68
50	do	113	200	do..........s10	68⅞
40	Penn. Coal Co.	109¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R...s30	81½
350	Cumber'd Coal Pref.	13½	400	do	81½
500	Harlem Railroad	20½	100	do	81⅞
150	Pac. M. St. Co..opg.	122½	40	Chic. B. & Q. R.	90
5	do	123	60	do..........opg	88
900	N. Y. Cen. R.	104	250	Mil & P. Du C. R.	32
100	do	103⅞	43	do	31
650	do	103¾	10	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	79
200	do	103½	60	Del. L. & W. R.	115½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	103¾	50	Harlem R..........s15	20½
1,000	do	103½	1200	Mich Cen. R.	89¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	92⅞	100	do..........s10	89⅞
12,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	114	300	do..........s30	89
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	53½	7	do	89¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¼	200	do..........s30	89½
1,000	do	52½	700	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40½
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	106½	27	do	40
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	100	110	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42½
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	300	do	42⅞
60	Park Bank	115	100	do	42
600	N. Y. Central R.	103¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84½
100	do..........b30.	103⅞	200	do	84⅝
100	do..........s10.	103¾	100	do..........s10	84¾
20	do	103⅝	5	Panama Railroad	135
100	Erie Railway	63⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅞
50	do..........s15	63⅝	100	do..........s60	79
100	do	63¾	200	do..........s30	79
150	Erie R. Pref.	90	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	84½
100	do..........s10	89¾	300	do..........b30	84¾
600	Hudson Riv. R...s10	74½	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	68½
25	do..........b30	75	100	do..........s15	68¾
300	do..........s30	74	200	Chi. & R. I. R...s10	81¾
200	do..........s30	74¼	600	do	81⅝
100	Reading Railroad	76½	50	do..........s15	81¾
300	do..........b30	76½	200	do..........b30	81⅞

FRIDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

There was further depression in the Stock market this forenoon, and a dull feeling through the first session of the Board, which extended to a portion of the Railway Bonds, as well as the Shares. After the adjournment the Street rates were partially better, and the same feeling continued in the afternoon at and after the Second Board, when Erie, which is now the barometer of the speculative Share list, sold up to 64@64½ ⅌ cent. There was not much done on the Government Stocks, the feeling being extremely dull on the 6 ⅌ cents and 7.30 ⅌ cents at the First Board, but slightly better at the Second, at about yesterday's prices.

Later in the afternoon the Share market was generally higher than in the morning, and the bidding more spirited. A rumor obtained some circulation that the *Scotia's* news was in town, and that it was politically favorable. The following were about the latest figures, the Railroads being rather higher than yesterday afternoon:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	103⅞	N. Y. Central	104	104⅜
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	105	104¾	Erie Common	63¾	64½
U. S. 5s, 1874	92¾	93	Erie Preferred	89⅞	90⅞
Missouris	52½	52⅛	Hudson	75⅜	75¼
Tennessees	55	53½	Mich. Central	90	89⅞
Pacific	122½	123¾	Mich. Southern	42⅝	42⅞
Panama	155	155	Illinois Central	79⅞	80¼
Rock Island	81¾	82½	Toledo	68⅝	69⅛
Galena	84½	84⅞	Pittsburgh	40¾	41⅜
Harlem	20¾	20⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	83¾	84⅝

The rumor in one of the Buffalo papers that the Erie Company are about to buy out the Atlantic and Great Western Road, we are requested to say is wholly without authority or foundation.

The farm mortgages issued in aid of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, since the attendance of the Committee here in July last, are in rapid process of settlement. Mortgagers and mortgagees, both tired of tedious litigation, seem generally inclined to settle on the basis proposed by the Committee, viz.: 10 ⅌ cent. cash on the 8 ⅌ cent. mortgages, 25 ⅌ cent. cash on the 10 ⅌ cent. mortgages, and assignment of stock and farm mortgage credits. This arrangement has yielded equal to about 40 ⅌ cent. cash for 8 ⅌ cent. mortgages, and about 70 ⅌ cent. cash for 10 ⅌ cent. mortgages. Holders of farm mortgages will find a notice of some interest in another column. The Trust, we understand, expires in January next, and those who have not settled by that time may have reason to regret their neglect. Public attention is called to it, as the holders of farm mortgages are not known to the Trustees, and cannot be otherwise traced.

The price of Gold is 131¾ ⅌ cent. to-day, and Exchange 145½ ⅌ cent. The variations from the last price of yesterday are very slight. The business for the steamer to-morrow, the *Edinburgh*, is moderate. The price of Money remains at 5 ⅌ cent. as the rule to the established Stock firms. Exceptional loans are made as low as 4 and as high as 6 ⅌ cent. The supply both at Bank and from private lenders continues good, and the probability of any immediate alteration in the market is certainly less to-day than some of our cotemporaries appear to have reported yesterday. The deposits with the Treasury to-day at 4 ⅌ cent. interest amount to $200,000. The office here has received from Washington this week $4,000,000 in United States Notes of lawful tender. The price of the United States Custom-house Notes to-day is 126½ ⅌ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Chatham	80
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	102	Hanover	86
Mechanics'	107	Metropolitan	104
American	112	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	105	Grocers'	87½
Dry Dock	107	Market	95
National	97	Nassau	100
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Shoe and Leather	101
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	96	Marine	116
Ocean	87	Importers' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	95	Park	114½
Pacific	130		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	83
N. Y. Cen. sevens, c. '76	114	Chi. & N.-W. Int. bds.	80
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	57½
Erie thirds, '83	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30½
Erie fourths, '80	100	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90½
Erie fifths, '88	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Hud seconds, s. f., '85	112	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. firsts	102½
Hudson thirds, '75	109	Galena & Chi. firsts	107
Hudson Convertible, '67	96½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	108
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-72	108	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	114	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	112
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	104
M. S & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.	98½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101½
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	79½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	101
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Nov. 6, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,169,249	$681,565	[illegible]
Thrown on market	1,013,7[illegible]4	843,443	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$91,589,072	$39,807,109	[illegible]
Thrown on market	91,568,944	40,019,222	[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	423	$110,948	194	$68,976	89	$28,394
Mf. of Cot'n.	195	39,697	56	12,385	70	12,404
Mf. of Silk	60	77,301	38	27,613	7	6,207
Mf. of Flax.	496	26,523	99	20,959	21	4,528
Miscellan's.	38	6,733	15	4,883	47	11,347
Total	1,226	$291,202	402	$134,815	234	$60,477
		134,815				291,202
Total entered		$426,017	Total marketed			$351,679

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,594,871 12, including for Customs $40,000; Payments, $626,073 78; Balance, $7,716,144 75.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row; Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times. New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plow.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Martha.

IRVING HALL—Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The advance corps of Gen. McClellan's army, under Gen. Reynolds, took possession of the town of Warrenton on Thursday afternoon, the rebels evacuating the place without a fight. Seven of them were captured, two of whom, belonging to the infantry, said their regiments had gone up the Valley. Gen. Pleasanton reported on Thursday that Stonewall Jackson was occupying Chester Gap with his command. Chester Gap is an opening in the Blue Ridge between Ashby's Gap and Manassas Gap, and is evidently considered by the rebels as an important position, from the fact of the duty of holding it having been intrusted to Jackson. Here, doubtless, will occur a heavy battle, if it has not already occurred.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated Washington, Nov. 6, says: "The news from McClellan's army shows a steady advance. A general engagement, if the rebels desire it, cannot be far distant. We have now so completely surrounded Manassas Gap that a march of only five miles will bring us into it, and this will occur with the capture of Linden. The dispatch to-day, however, says nothing about an advance upon Linden, but speaks of a move toward Burbus, a little town lying southeast of Markham. It is probable that no advance will be made upon Linden until a sufficient force is ready for the undertaking, as it is more than likely the enemy are posted all about the Gap in large numbers. Our progress thus far has been entirely satisfactory, and it is desirable that no needless risks be run with an incompetent force as we approach the strongholds of the foe. We are now in possession of three positions upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and these we are able to hold until still more important plans can be carried into execution. It is a very prevalent impression that Lee is merely luring our forces on in order to draw them as far away from supplies, &c., as possible, when, at some choice and well-defended spot, he will accept the wager of battle, with, as he supposes, the odds in his favor. Some suppose that he has retreated, but there is nothing whatever reliable to warrant any such conclusion."

Capt. Vickery, of the British bark *Mary Baker*, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at this port, reports that on the 30th of October, in lat. 41°, long. 69° 30′, he saw two ships, and from the description of the *Alabama* which he has read since his arrival, he believes her to have been one of them, in pursuit of the other,—an American,—and gaining rapidly. They were heading northeast by east, with the wind from southwest, distant from 18 to 20 miles. It has been suggested to us that reports of the operations of the *Alabama*, unless fully verified, should be received and acted upon with caution, as they may be set afloat for the purpose of effecting a further rise in freights in British bottoms.

The Norfolk *Union* says: "We learn that in consequence of a difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet as to what constitutes a blockade, we, the people inside of the Federal lines, are in a fair way to be hermetically sealed from the outside world. We have recently had hopes that the port would be opened to trade, or at all events, that we would have the privilege of purchasing food and raiment for our wives and children with our own money—we never asked anything more. We believe it is customary among peoples and nations—civilized or barbarous—to feed and clothe their prisoners, and we are in the condition of prisoners, and only ask the privileges the precedents of history and the common usage of the world justify us in demanding."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Norwegian*, which passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, we have advices from Europe five days later. The weather continued very boisterous on the English coast, and marine disasters in considerable numbers were reported. The English papers were busily engaged in discussing our affairs, and the usual diversity of views continued. There appears to be nothing new regarding recognition or intervention. The destruction of American ships by the pirate *Alabama* caused a considerable rise in the rates of insurance for American bottoms at Lloyd's. From France we learn that Persigny and Fould had consented to remain in the Cabinet—it is said on assurances from the Emperor that there was nothing reactionary in his present policy regarding Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried step with respect to Rome. Garibaldi had been removed to Spezzia, and his health was said to have improved again. An advance had taken place in Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were firm, but Provisions continued dull. The market for American Securities was flat.

A violent snow-storm set in early yesterday morning, with the wind from the northeast. It prevailed over an extended section of the States, from Canada to as far South as we have received any advices from. There were no arrivals of consequence during the day by way of Sandy Hook, and the British steamship *Scotia*, which arrived off the harbor in the morning, was forced to remain outside to await the subsidence of the gale. The storm prevailed with great severity at Boston, Baltimore, Washington and other points heard from.

The Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, now on its way to the war, was complimented, yesterday by a handsome reception breakfast, given to its officers at the Astor House, by the Sons of Massachusetts. Major-General and Mrs. Banks, with a full Staff, were present, and the concourse of ladies and invited guests was large. A fine band was in attendance, and enlivened the occasion with patriotic melodies. Col. Frank E. Howe presided, and telling speeches were made by Gen. Banks, Prof. Hitchcock, Gen. Busteed, Col. Chickering, Lieut.-Col. Wass, Father Taylor and others, all breathing the warmest approval of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and abounding in tributes to the glory of Massachusetts.

Commodore Pendergrast, whose death from paralysis is announced at Philadelphia, was for some years commandant of the Navy-yard there, had seen many years of active and honorable service, but was on the retired list at the time of his death. He was a native of Kentucky.

By order of the United States Marshal, the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was sold at public auction in Philadelphia on Thursday: 221 cases army brogans, 60 pairs each, brought 77½ cents; 12 cases Russett brogans, about 60 pairs each, $1 22½; 7 cases cavalry boots, about 25 pairs each, $3 62½; 12 cases leather leggins, about 150 pairs each, 27½ cents; 138 pieces burlap, per yard, 17½@18½ cents; 326 7-12 dozen cotton hose, $240, lot; 1 coil 10-inch hawser, No. 1, per pound, 12½ cents; 1 coil 9-inch hawser, No. 2, 12½ cents; 1 coil 8-inch hawser, No. 3, 12 cents; 1 coil 6-inch hawser, No. 4, 12½ cents; 182 coil Manilla rope, per pound, 9¾ cents.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington: "A somewhat careful review of the Congressional elections confirms me in my original opinion that the Administration will have the next House of Representatives by a clear working majority, giving to the Opposition a number of votes from the Border States which never will be cast with them. As things stand, the Opposition have elected say seventy-one, and the Republicans and Union Democrats nearly ninety, with Kentucky, Tennessee, part of Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California and New-Hampshire to vote. Allowing that they get twenty out of all these States—a calculation based upon the idea that the unconditional Union men will not carry a man in either Kentucky, Maryland, or Tennessee, which is a calculation that never will be realized—and the required six or eight we shall easily carry in the coming elections, put us decidedly in possession of the popular branch of Congress. We ought, however, to get at least two Emancipationists in Maryland, two in Western Virginia, two in Kentucky, and one in Tennessee; and if our friends are not divided we shall carry three in California, three or four in Connecticut, and two in New-Hampshire. The Administration will thus have a fine margin left.

The entire quota of Minnesota under the recent calls is 5,362, and she has already raised 5,133. But 229 therefore are necessary to fill the quota of the State.

Eighteen hundred dollars in Confederate notes were a few days ago surrendered to the commander of the Sixth Virginia Infantry by a Union man who lives in Hardy County, Western Virginia. They were paid to him by Imboden, the guerrilla. It is suggested that the United States officers should gather up this Confederate money, a large amount of which is floating around in Western Virginia, and use it in purchasing horses from the rebels.

The fort which the National forces have been constructing at Helena, Arkansas, is completed. It is called Fort Curtis.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, William Brooks pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Archibald Wilson was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison for robbing a sailor in the street on the 10th of October last. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the Judge will pronounce sentence upon several persons previously convicted. The trial of Amanda Thompson, colored, for the murder of her husband, will take place next week.

The Stock Market was dull and depressed through the early part of the day yesterday, but recovered in the afternoon, and left off steady. Gold, 131¾; Exchange, 145½ ℘ cent.

Business was restricted by the storm, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were in fair request, and were dearer, in view of the advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Corn was quoted steady, with a good inquiry. Pork was more freely offered and purchased, but at lower rates. Lard was salable and firm. Cotton attracted less attention. Hay and Hops were less active, as were also Metals, Hides, Fish and Fruit. Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil were in good request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Let the President Stand Firm.

Nobody who knows the vaulting audacity of the man Fernando Wood, can doubt, now that he is elected, that he will make good his promise to his liegemen, to "go to the President and tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God! we will make a change of men." The President may as well make up his mind at once to be soon bullied and brow-beaten in a style that he has never before seen or heard of;—that is to say, if he does not "put his foot down" at the first rampant word. Of course Fernando does not intend to operate alone. He will choose unto himself seven other spirits as presumptuous as himself, and with them he will assume to speak in the name of the triumphant Democratic Party. Not entirely without reason, either. Every reader of history understands that in revolutionary times, it is almost invariably the boldest and the most violent who lead; and really if the Democratic Party, as revived, is to have any leadership in Washington, we know of nobody so likely to succeed to it as Fernando Wood. At all events, whatever the power behind him, this man will attempt to use against the President all the airs of authority and all the arts of intimidation, of which his long discipline in the democratic politics of this city—the most mephistophilian school extant—has made him the complete master.

With bald impertinence, if it be offered, of course the President will know how to deal. But Fernando has acquired some knowledge of the usages of society, and will probably take care to phrase himself in a manner that shall secure him from being shown the door. Notwithstanding the coarseness of his manifesto here, he will, most likely, when it comes to the case in hand, make a special effort to pitch his dictation in as respectful a key as possible. We trust, however, that the President will abide dictation from Fernando Wood in no way. He should meet the very first approach to it peremptorily, with the same spirit as that with which his predecessor, Old Zachary Taylor, silenced a correspondent, and, in many respects, a counterpart of this same Wood, Robert Toombs, when engaged on a similar errand. Of course, it is fit for the President to receive suggestions, and even advice, from any intelligent citizen, whether in or out of public life. But he degrades himself and his high office, if he endures the first word of either behest or menace, from any quarter whatsoever.

Unquestionably, in consequence of the late elections, every influence, proper and improper, will be brought to bear upon President Lincoln, to obtain his committal to some compromising policy. Let him see to it that he stands firm. The determination he has so often expressed to uphold the Federal authority in all its breadth must be kept to unflinchingly. Nothing is so demoralizing as vacillation. Of all forms of weakness, this is the most mischievous—the one most sure to invite disasters and contempt. Human nature looks with involuntary respect, and a certain fear, upon those who choose their course with clear and deliberate foresight, and pursue it, when chosen, with unswerving resolution; who form their decisions cautiously and considerately, but refuse to reconsider them in difficult conjunctures, or to abandon them before unforeseen obstacles. There is an instinctive feeling that such men have within them the qualities which command success. They challenge confidence and support in advance. The President has been crossed in a way he hardly looked for—has experienced a defection that may well occasion anxiety; but there must be no irresolution that sways backward and forward with the fortunes of the day; no undervaluing for a moment of the great cause of the Constitution to which he has committed himself; no misgiving lest right, if he sustains it faithfully, should, in the end, not triumph. The President has no alternative but to go straight on, consistently and persistently, to the end. It was long ago decided that the rebels, of their own motive, had cut short all forbearance and blocked up all accommodation. The whole guilt of this conflict rests with them; and not for an instant can the Government falter until its authority is vindicated, and the submission complete.

The legitimate influence of the late elections is directly the reverse of what the Fernando Wood type of politicians will endeavor to make it. Instead of encouraging conciliation, it urges intenser hostility. It is not the olive branch the people mean, but the more trenchant sword. The loyal States are more impatient this day than ever for swift, sweeping war—the summary extermination of the rebellion by terrific battle. If President Lincoln will only see that this cry is answered, the great-souled people will stand by him more devotedly than ever; and the insolent pack which now threatens him will make haste to hide their heads.

The Democrats and the War.

It suits the purposes of some among the Democratic organs to complain of having been terribly persecuted during the recent canvass. They are specially aggrieved at having been styled *traitors* for supporting Gov. Seymour, who has also, in their judgment, been greatly outraged by similar aspersions upon his loyalty.

There may be some very profound policy in thus exaggerating their wrongs,—but it seems to us very childish. We have done our best to prove that the election of Mr. Seymour would be regarded by the rebels as of good omen for them,—that it would indicate a division of Northern sentiment highly propitious to their success, and that in this way it would give substantial aid and comfort to the rebellion. In support of this position we relied upon Mr. Seymour's well-known opposition to the principle of "coercion,"—his declared preference for measures of conciliation over vigorous war measures, and the fact that he based his canvass on the ground of hostility to our own Government and its policy, rather than that of uncompromising hostility to the rebellion itself. All this was perfectly legitimate and proper, and did not in the least transcend the just limits of fair political controversy. But we have never spoken of Gov. Seymour as personally disloyal, nor of the great body of his supporters as rebels or traitors: in every public address we have made during the canvass, we have expressly disclaimed any such imputations.

The Democrats have loudly asserted their loyalty—their devotion to the Government and their determination to crush the rebellion. They have an opportunity not only to vindicate their sincerity, but to render their country a service of rare and transcendent value. There can be no doubt that their recent victories will be hailed with exultation by the rebels. The organs of the Confederate Government have already spoken of the Democratic triumphs in the Western States as putting an end to that "Northern unanimity" from which the South has suffered so much. The result in New-York will, on the face of it, confirm that impression. The election of Mr. Seymour, of the two Woods, and James Brooks, and the defeat of the Republicans, will give them the stimulus of fresh hope and incite them to fresh exertions for the establishment of their independence.

The Democrats have it in their power to overthrow, instantly, all these expectations and to paralyze the efforts which they would naturally incite. If they shall give the rebels of the South at once to understand that their triumph bears no such interpretation as they would put upon it,—that it aims merely to correct abuses in our own Administration, and not in the least to weaken the arm, or change the purpose of the Government to crush the rebellion, they will inflict upon them a blow all the more severe for being unexpected. They will show them that, so far as devotion to the Union and the Constitution is concerned, the unity of the North is still unbroken,—that all its resources still stand pledged to the restoration of the national authority in all its integrity, and that the war will be carried on with increased energy and vigor.

We trust we shall not be deemed guilty of any very high crime and misdemeanor if we express the hope that they will pursue this course. Whatever may be the views of their leaders, there are thousands and tens of thousands in their ranks who expect them to do so. Gov. Seymour himself, in his speech at Brooklyn, declared that he would never consent to a division of the Union. This position, though taken at a late hour in the canvass, undoubtedly saved him thousands of votes. It did something to offset the damaging declarations of John Van Buren and the well-known sympathy of Ex-Mayor Wood and his brother for the rebellion. We trust it will be made their basis of action by the party which has just achieved success at the polls in this State.

Our Friends in England—A Practical Suggestion.

Who are our friends in England? Has the struggling Union *any* friendly recognition in that country, which we used fondly to designate as our mother-country? Not certainly among its rulers; for not a kindly word, nothing but cold formalities, mingled with insidious insults, have come to us from them since our fearful war broke out. Not among the aristocracy and governing classes; for they see in our great struggle only a strife of vulgar democrats, fighting for we know not what. Not in Parliament. Not among the snobs, flunkies and shopkeepers, which form so large an element in British society; for they merely reflect the opinions, as they ape the manners, of those whom they consider their "betters." Not in the Press; for have not the columns of almost every journal in England been perpetually foul with abuse of us? have they not heaped every conceivable insult upon us, and applied to us every degrading epithet, and accused us of every atrocious crime, until our blood boiled with desire of vengeance against our maligners? Not in Oxford; for did not its halls on a late public occasion ring with cheers for Jeff. Davis and with groans and hisses upon President Lincoln and the cause of the North. Not from the hierarchy, nor the pulpit, nor the clubs, nor the drawing-rooms—not even from the Anti-Slavery party for Exeter Hall have we received the common justice and consideration which savages might claim. Nearly every voice from almost every class in England has been the voice of hatred and scorn, and of a base malignity and injustice of which we had hardly supposed human nature to be capable.

Yet we *have* friends in England; the North, the Union, the cause of Freedom have friends there. Friends who have uttered their deep sympathy in our behalf—though they may have no voice in Parliament, no representatives in the Press, though they cannot make or unmake Cabinets, and though their influence in deciding questions of National or international policy is less than nothing. Our friends—and there could be no grander tribute paid to the genius of this Republic—are the dumb masses.

We have frequently recorded in these columns, within the last few months, the different meetings that have been held in Lancashire and elsewhere of the famine-stricken operatives, to talk about the causes of their appalling sufferings. The American question and the American war has, of course, been the main subject in hand; and, though their distress has necessarily always been traced directly to the war, they have resolved by votes of hundreds against one that there should be no interference. On the same day that the scions of aristocracy at Oxford were making themselves hoarse in shouting the praises of Jeff. Davis, an immense assemblage of these poor men in Manchester—thousands of them gaunt with long-endured hunger, and who had left hovels where their wives and children were starving to death—uttered their shrill cheers for America, for the Union, and for non-interference. Only the other day we gave an account of a meeting of the unemployed and suffering workmen of Staleybridge, who expressed themselves strongly against the slaveholding rebels, and in favor of the Constitution of America. On every occasion, without, so far as we have observed, a solitary exception, the utterances of the operatives and workingmen of England and Scotland—the classes which are by far the most affected by the war—have been of the same kind, and have uniformly expressed a deep sympathy with the cause which, they secretly feel, is the cause of the people and of themselves, after all. Orators explain to them that intervention will bring cotton to the mills, work to their hands, bread to themselves and their starving families. And the operatives all declare against intervention. Adroit secession agents and secession newspapers tell them of the enmity for them and their country entertained in the North, of the infernal glee with which the Northern people contemplate their sufferings, and of the malign purpose of the North to insult, harass and subject them to untold woes for years to come. And, feeling that this must all be false, they applaud once more for the Union and the North.

We suggest whether it would not be well for the American people to give some substantial expression of the sympathy entertained for these, our only friends in England, in this their day of terrible distress. For terrible, indeed, their sufferings now are. The accounts which reach us from Lancashire, and other manufacturing districts, of the prevailing and spreading want, famine and suffering, are heart-rending. The number of unemployed persons now receiving charitable relief, in Lancashire alone, is close upon two hundred thousand. The amount of wages of which the poor of the district are deprived, by the stoppage of mills, is over half a million dollars a week. But figures can give no conception whatever of the extent and depth of the pervading want. Every week now, too, it becomes worse. The applicants for relief increase in awful ratio. The cold, dismal, dreaded Winter is upon them, and it seems almost hopeless to try to keep thousands from positive starvation.

The employers of these unfortunate men have done well in aiding them. And they have been assisted by the wealth of England. The colonies have contributed munificently, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities in Canada, have sent forward contributions. Wherever the story of their woes has reached, practical sympathy has been evoked. But all is insufficient. The distress still grows, and more aid is called for.

Would it not be a magnificent thing for the people of these States, even in this, our great day of National trial, to send these our poor friends in England, a contribution,—to offer them a ship-load of corn and wheat out of the God-given bounties of our land? Our country is rent by an unprecedented war, but it could spare a gift of a hundred ship-loads of produce. And we cannot believe that the Confederate pirates which the English have let loose upon our commerce would burn or sink any one of these bounty ships. Send over the ship with the American flag at its peak, and let its benefactions be bestowed upon our suffering and famine-stricken friends with a bounteous hand.

At present we simply throw out the suggestion for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corn Exchange, and the open-handed merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. Its bearings upon many questions will be discovered by every one. Would it not be worth while to act upon it?

The Street Commissionership.—How much longer is it proposed to continue the farce in which the Mayor and Aldermen are the leading actors, concerning the Street Commissionership? It is now eight or ten weeks since that office became vacant; and the Mayor has been making nominations at almost every subsequent meeting of the Board, which the Aldermen have rejected,—not upon any grounds of objection to the nominees, but because, as they avow, the Mayor has not *consulted* them in advance. They allege that, according to the charter, vacant offices are to be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen;" and that the Mayor is bound to get this "advice and consent" before he makes the nomination.

Now what do they mean by this? Do they mean that the Mayor is to consult each individual member of the Board and obtain his personal assent before nominating anybody to the Board? Or must he consult a caucus,—and if so, of whom shall that caucus be composed? Of the *political* majority,—or of the "*Ring*" majority? What shall be the form and method of consultation? Shall it be open or secret? Is it to be by written message or verbal? And what is to be the object sought by it—the selection of some man who will divide his patronage properly, or pay the most for votes of confirmation?

The whole claim is utterly preposterous. Alderman Walsh, one of those who have insisted most strenuously upon it, confessed that it was a mere sham when he objected to Alderman Froment's nomination yesterday, that it "looked very much like an *arrangement* between the Mayor and some members of the Board,"—in other words, it looked as if the Mayor had been consulting the members in advance.

The Mayor has no right to hold any such consultation. His doing so would subject him to the just suspicion of attempting some corrupt arrangement with them. It is his duty to *nominate* candidates upon his own responsibility:—it is for the Aldermen to "advise and consent" to their appointment, or not, just as they see fit. But this farce has gone on long enough. The Mayor will be perfectly justified in refusing any longer to participate in its performance.

The Families of Volunteers—The Storm.—The storm which raged so fearfully over our City all yesterday extended over an immense extent of the United States. We hear of it as far north and east as Portland, Me., and as far south as the furthest points reached by our telegraphic wires in Virginia. It was a storm of fierce wind, driving alternately sheets of rain, snow, sleet and hail before it, and veering from point to point of the compass during the day, as it dashed its wet, cold burdens in dismal deluge upon man and beast, and upon their habitations and upon all the face of the earth. Through the live-long day and till the late hours of night, the bleak tempest raged with unspent fury. The sea had its horrors, we may be sure, of which we shall be hearing the sad details for weeks to come. But the land will be a greater sufferer than the sea, in the aggregate of misery produced. No one could think without a shudder of the ten thousand tenements of the poor in this and in other cities and throughout the States that would be found unequal to protect the infancy and the sickness within from the piercing cold and fury of the blast.

How is it with the families of the brave volunteers of New-York City? The volunteers themselves, how fearfully they must have suffered, standing guard in the sleet and hail; creeping, cold, weary and dripping, to their couches on the ground; struggling with the floods to keep life in a few coals to warm their scant ration of food. This was their condition yesterday who left their homes to fight our battles, and left us to enjoy our comforts and follow our avocations in peace. Did their wives and children suffer by yesterday's wintry tempest as only the poor do suffer? If so, how shall our arms be blessed?

Stamped Envelopes—Letter Economy.—The Post-Office Department furnishes this morning, in the columns of the Times, some very valuable information in regard to the use of stamped envelopes. We do not remember to have ever heard it asserted before that Government can have work done more cheaply than it can be done by private enterprise, where competition is open to all. But Postmaster-General Blair asks us to believe this in regard to his Department, and, indeed, his figures seem to leave no doubt about it—in the matter of envelopes for the letters we write.

For instance, he says that for One Hundred plain envelopes bought of our stationers we pay 40 cents, and then for the One Hundred (3 cent) postage stamps we put on those envelopes, we pay 3 dollars,—total, $3 40. But if we buy One Hundred stamped envelopes from the Post-office Department (the 3 cent stamp on each) we pay only $3 18 for the whole; which is a saving of 22 cents on the hundred envelopes, by purchasing them from the Government. Hence it appears that persons who use unstamped envelopes pay about one hundred per cent. more for them than if they bought them stamped from the Post-office Department. The Department estimates that the total loss by the people in one year in not buying the stamped envelopes at the prices at which they are furnished is over $70,000,—a sum which, in these times of universal taxation, it is advisable to save.

We have no doubt there will be a rush now to the Post-office to buy stamped envelopes. It is a clever scheme to get rid of single stamps, now used and abused as currency, and we wish it all success. We commend the statement of the Post-office Department to general perusal, for the above and other valuable suggestions.

The United States Senatorship.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* states that the Democrats have a clear majority of *one* in the State Assembly, and that they are therefore "certain of a conservative Senator for the next term." It also copies from an exchange the following paragraph of a letter from Washington:

> "Speculation is also rife as to who will replace Preston King in the Senate, providing the Democratic majority in the Legislature is secured. It is thought here that the choice will fall on John Van Buren, though there are many who hope that Charles O'Conor may represent the great State of New-York in the trying crisis the country is now passing through."

The *Atlas and Argus* is a little too fast in its calculations. It evidently labors under the impression that the Assembly *alone* elects a Senator, whereas the Senate and Assembly each nominate a candidate and then meet to compare nominations. If they agree, the person nominated is declared elected; if not, they proceed to elect a Senator by *joint ballot*. As the Republicans have a clear majority of *ten* in the Senate, we do not quite see how that is to be overcome by the Democratic majority of *one* in the Assembly. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* can explain the process.

Mr. Seward and the Buchanan Administration.—The journals of the country are speculating largely on the preposterous statement put forth by a letter in the *Evening Post*, a day or two since, that Mr. Buchanan took no steps in regard to the rebellion, during the last few months of his Administration, without consulting Mr. Seward. The statement was at once met very directly by a card from Mr. Weed, stating that Mr. Seward did not even *speak* with Mr. Buchanan on the subject during the period in question.

We suspect that, when the truth comes to be known, it will be found that Mr. Seward had some indirect agency in securing the appointment of Gen. Dix, Joseph Holt and Mr. Stanton to places in Buchanan's Cabinet, previously held by Floyd, Cobb and Thompson; and that *those gentlemen* consulted him more or less as to the best means of saving the country from the disastrous effects of Mr. Buchanan's course of action. What he did, therefore, was to aid them in saving the country—not Mr. Buchanan in destroying it.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The sale of tickets for the opening night of Mr. Grau's season, and the *début* of the American prima donna, Madame Guerrabella, will commence to-day in Irving-place and the usual ticket offices.

Wallack's Theatre.—There are so many faults of taste in "Speed the Plough" that it is as useless to discuss the merits of the composition as it would be to criticise the *ton* of an Indian's war-dress. There is a great deal of color in both, and perhaps a plan; but it requires a peculiar mind and a great deal of study to thoroughly appreciate either. Mr. Lester Wallack, who had designs upon the play and examined it burglariously, discovered that the parlor was where the kitchen ought to be: in other words, that the middle might be put at the end, and the end left out, which, of course, speaks volumes for the constructive talent of the author. These slight alterations have been made, and with success. The burden of the play now rests on *Farmer Ashfield*, a character honestly and nobly rendered by Mr. George Holland, who, like good wine, improves with age. As a matter of pure benevolence we should prefer to have the plowing-match dance take place in the middle of the piece, where its author, who was merciful, placed it. People might then leave, and go home, and think no more about it. But this is exactly what a manager does not desire. It is essential to save a galop for the last stage, and, as the only galop was in the wrong place, Mr. Lester Wallack has ingeniously changed the milestones, so that it now comes all right, and he passes the winning-post at the right moment, amid thunders of applause. The dance to which we have alluded occurs at the end of the piece; heretofore it formed the *finale* to the third act. As no one cares about being kept in suspense concerning a plowing-match, and there are but few sequential responsibilities to be thought of, the alteration is dramatically considered an improvement, although to the disadvantage of Mr. Lester Wallack's own part of *Bob Handy*.

With all due deference to the management, we hardly think that the cast of this season is a great improvement on that of last. It is, however, sufficiently excellent to preserve the high reputation of the establishment, and it served also to introduce a *débutante* to our public, Miss Mary Barrett, who played the part of Miss Blandford. Beyond placing a new name on record, it is certainly no time to speak of a young lady who has all to learn, and whose opportunity in this piece is of the meagerest character. We prefer rather to congratulate her on having fair looks and a generous public. Time and the stern realities of stage management must make the artist. The success of the drama was insured by the excellent acting of Mr. George Holland and Mr. Lester Wallack.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Matilda Heron, whose renewed success in the part of *Camille* has crowded Niblo's Garden on the two evenings on which it has been performed, will repeat the character for the last time this evening. Miss Heron has a fortnight engagement in Brooklyn, and gives place to the Ravels, who take entire possession of the Broadway establishment on Monday night.

For the Soldier.

The Christian Commission will hold a public meeting at Irving Hall, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Geo. J. Mingins, Rev. Geo. Bringhurst, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia; Major-Gen. Banks, U. S. A., and others.

Mr. Mingins and Mr. Bringhurst were amongst the first to go as delegates for the Commission to the seat of war, to relieve the wounded on the battle-fields, and preach the gospel in camps and hospitals. They have aided in the distribution of 1,156 boxes and barrels of stores and publications, and have witnessed many thrilling scenes, of which they will give some account.

This is likely to be one of the most interesting of all our army meetings. The public is invited to attend.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Nov. 7.

Arrived steamer *Sonora* from Panama.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was one of great interest, and prolonged till a late hour. There is no doubt that the policy of the Government is becoming well-defined in regard to army organization and operations, and has derived vigor from the rebuke administered in the late elections.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER to-day had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, and was able to walk about WILLARD's with the use of a cane. Important changes are awaiting his entire convalescence.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

There is no truth in the statement, made by one of your cotemporaries, that Secretary SMITH has demanded the permission of nominating his successor in the Secretaryship of the Interior as a condition of his resignation. Should he finally conclude to leave the Cabinet, as it is now quite certain that he will do, no improper effort will be made to influence the President in filling the vacancy thus made, although it is quite natural the Secretary should be strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge USHER, his present assistant, who is also believed to be urged by most of the heads of the Bureaus in the Department. Besides the candidates for this position already named, a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President in favor of Judge WILMOT and CASSIUS M. CLAY, by the respective friends of these gentlemen.

IMPORTANT LEAKS DISCOVERED.

The vigilance of the Detective Military Police has secured a new clue to certain leaks through which information has flowed to the enemy, which is certain to lead to a most sensational *dénouement*.

THE SNOW-STORM AND THE ARMY.

The severe snow-storm which has raged throughout this whole vicinity is regarded as unfortunate at this particular juncture, and calculated to interfere somewhat with Gen. McCLELLAN's operations. Advices from the front show the army to be in good spirits, well clothed and shod, and eager to end the war by a short, decisive struggle. Death in battle is not nearly so fearful in anticipation to the soldiers, as the prospect of a Winter of rain, mud and despair in the swamps of Virginia.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Secretary STANTON is unquestionably willing that the report of the Military Commission, with the evidence taken, should be made public, in obedience to the general wish of the country, but the President seems to hesitate, in view of the startling character of the disclosures therein made.

A NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

A new Military Commission is being made up, in place of that recently occupied in investigating the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It will proceed immediately to examine the circumstances connected with the last battle of Bull Run, and those of Antietam and Perryville, and the first specific case approached will probably be that of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, on charges preferred against him.

CONVALESCENTS.

An additional force of convalescent soldiers were to-day dispatched to their regiments in the army of the Potomac.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

RECENT REPORTS.

The Agent of the Associated Press inquired at the State Department to-day, about the current statements of Mr. SEWARD's having been consulted by Mr. BUCHANAN in the closing period of his Administration; also, about the startling hostile announcements having been made by M. MERCIER to the Secretary of State, and about the "protracted, adjourned and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes." The Secretary simply replied to the inquiry, that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. BUCHANAN were imaginary; the reported propositions of M. MERCIER were apochryphal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings, fabulous.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAGE-STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Postage-stamped envelopes were first introduced in this country in the year 1853, and although offered at a price far below that of the ordinary envelopes of the trade, they do not as yet seem justly appreciated by the public.

There has been but slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes issued annually. In 1854 it amounted to $26,138,600; in 1856 to $33,755,150; in 1858 to $30,734,275; in 1861 to $26,027,300,—the latter being less than fifteen per cent. of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from 55,000,000 in 1854 to 211,000,000 in 1861.

The greater cheapness of Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is requested to pay the additional charge of postage.

One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for *three dollars and eighteen cents*, while the same number of *plain* ones of similar quality, may be procured for about *forty cents*; but to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps, which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails; thus making one hundred letters cost $3 40, or *twenty-two cents* more than if covered by Government envelopes.

Hence it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes pay for them about one hundred per cent. more than if they employed stamped envelopes.

The number of separate postage-stamps issued during the year ending June 30, 1861, was, as above stated, upward of *two hundred millions*.

Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters, at *thirty-six cents* per hundred, which is a very low estimate, the cost thereof would have been $72,000, whereas Government envelopes would have cost the consumer only $36,000.

Hence, a sum equal to the difference of these amounts, namely, $36,000, may be considered as actually lost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper application of the advantage of the stamped envelope.

Objection is not unfrequently made to the Government envelope, on account of either its form, size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and postage stamp thereon, should it be misdirected or otherwise accidentally defaced. Such objection the Postmaster-General has determined, if possible, to remove, and, to this end, he proposes to arrange for embossing, under proper restrictions, the postage stamp on any envelopes that may be offered for that purpose by stationers, bankers, merchants or other business men. Such parties will thus be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of form and quality adapted to their own tastes, which are now so varied that they cannot be anticipated by the Post-office Department.

It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, making such envelopes equally with the ordinary unstamped article, a regular portion of stock in trade.

It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that no one be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained from the Postmaster-General, a regular license for that purpose, and that all private parties desiring to have their own envelopes stamped, must be satisfactorily shown to be of good standing, and be required to have their names printed on the envelopes. They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have the work done by the Government contractor for stamped envelopes at New-York.

The Postmaster-General considers the use of the stamped envelope more advantageous to the Department than that of separate stamps, as the address of the former prevents them from being used a *second* time, while the *latter* may be so *used* if Postmasters neglect the duty of canceling them. To the public also they afford advantages in addition to those arising from cheapness, because they are more convenient, saving the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which are liable to be removed, causing letters to be detained for postage.

The objection to stamped envelopes that the postage is lost in case of misdirection, may be removed by allowing Postmasters, under certain rules prescribed by the Postmaster-General, to redeem damaged envelopes.

GEN. MARTINDALE RETURNED TO DUTY.

Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE has been formally restored to duty after a suspension of about one month, it being the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, which investigated the charge preferred by Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER against him, that the accusation is disproved, and that the interests of the service do not require the further investigation of the subject.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Frequent cases of Executive clemency have recently become known. Among them is that of a private, whose sentence for the crimes of burglary, larceny and robbery is promulgated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri. In consideration of the youth of the prisoner, of the fact that he has been a brave, though misguided, soldier in the defence of his country, and of his enfeebled condition, (the result of the confinement to which he has been subjected,) the President has remitted the remainder of his term of imprisonment on condition that the goods stolen, or their money value, be restored to the owner.

THE INDIANS.

The latest official intelligence shows an improved condition of affairs among the Indian tribes. An effort is being made to secure a permanent peace among the recently conquered Sioux of Minnesota, without resorting to wholesale hanging, as letters from that State anticipate, and the action of Gen. POPE implies.

A CHANGE.

Col. GARESCHE, well known in connection with the Adjutant-General's Office, has left Washington to join Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, as his Chief of Staff.

CHEVALIER HULSEMAN.

Chevalier HULSEMAN, the Austrian Minister, intends taking up his residence in the City of New-York, where, for the past year, he has resided most of the time.

MASTER'S MATES WANTED.

A few young men who have experienced three years' sea service, either as officers or before the mast, are wanted in the navy as Master's Mates.

REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, &c., ESTEE, has just addressed the following to a gentleman in the City of New-York:

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 4, inclosing a sample of diary manufactured by yourself, has been received. The Commissioners have decided that blank books are a manufacture and as such liable to a tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem. The seventy-fifth section of the law exempts printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews and all other similar printed publications. Clearly, diaries, such as you submit, are not embraced in the latter classes. On the contrary, they are in every sense a blank book, as much so as a note, cash or other mercantile blank book with printed headings.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REBELS.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a well-known New-York officer, serving in the Department of the South, to a member of Gen. HALLECK's Staff:

CARROLTON, NEAR NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR MAJOR: * * * * I am thoroughly convinced that there are dissensions among the rebels, particularly in this quarter of the country, which might be fomented with advantage to ourselves. Since I got here, I have been called upon by some friends whom I knew in former days, and have formed some new acquaintances among those who do not profess to be loyal. Many, however, were Union people as long as they could be, and only adhered to the rebel cause when there seemed no possibility of a restoration of the Union. Those having once given their allegiance to the new authority, declare they will not perjure themselves; and that class comprises nearly all who have not been forced by BUTLER's terrible, but successful, *régime* to renew their oath to the Government. But BUTLER has completely *subjugated* New-Orleans. If ever there was a conquered city, this is one. One of his bitterest enemies admitted to me that "he has forced us, whether we will or no, into the Union." He has obtained a standing-point—a base of operations—political as well as military. The people have submitted, and are abused by the rest of the State for submitting. They say that the Richmond Government first took away all the Louisiana troops, and then sent them soldiers who felt no interest in Louisiana, under such men as BRECKINRIDGE and LOVELL, (the former they despise as a political General—the latter they call a poltroon,) who have managed to lose the greatest city of the South. The hatred for JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, GOV. MOORE, LOVELL and BRECKINRIDGE, which I have heard expressed, is intense. The principal source from which I have obtained this information is NELVIL SOULE, son of PIERRE SOULE, and who fought the duel with the Duc D'ALBA, who makes no pretension of being loyal, though he is entirely submissive to the *régime* in New-Orleans, and has done nothing since the capture of the city to prove offensive. He has not taken the oath, and declares to me that he sees no hope of a restoration of the Union; thinks the South desperate, firm, and on this point a unity. So I am making no overtures; I am only giving you the result of my observations. The SOULES were, as you know, at the head of the creole population here, and therefore immensely powerful. They represent, too, this dissatisfied feeling of all the New-Orleanois at being deserted by LOVELL, cheated and robbed by Gov. MOORE, and have their own animosities against the Richmond junta. BEAUREGARD and old SOULE were intimate friends: both, until very recently, under the ban of JEFF. DAVIS. SOULE is still, and BEAUREGARD was unwillingly called upon. SOULE (the father) is now willing to leave the country, under a pledge not to return, nor to interfere in politics till the end of the war; willing to acquiesce thus in the situation; but his son says he, PIERRE SOULE, could not come back to New-Orleans as a friend to the United States. Still this acquiescence is a step; this submission by so prominent a Southerner, it seems to me, would have significance at home and abroad. It would have influence with this creole population; and, despite the protestations of desperation, it seems to me that such an act might attach to us one of the factions of the rebels. Of course, their enemies would accuse them of treachery; and the rancor would become increased, till accusations might produce what otherwise would never have existed.

I have heard that SLIDELL was very well content to live abroad, having invested most of his means in foreign funds. YANCEY and BENJAMIN are accused of the same thing. MOORE, it is said, made a fortune out of the necessities of the State, and they tell me his life would not be safe should he return to New-Orleans. BEAUREGARD carried a challenge from P. SOULE to BENJAMIN a little more than a year ago, which BENJAMIN declined, whereupon BEAUREGARD posted him. LOVELL, you know, is called a traitor for his abandonment of New-Orleans, and MOORE a coward. If the leaders feel thus, and the people are cowed as they are, or regretful, as I know many who seem most stubborn are at heart—if these dissensions do exist, is it impossible to avail ourselves of them? to do something which shall make one side regard us more favorably than the other? The very fact that so many (however unwillingly) have taken the oath, exasperates the rest of the Southern country, and will eventually incline toward us those who have submitted. There's *one* element of discord. Surely by skillful treatment this phase of affairs could be so managed as to produce good results, perhaps even great ones.

'Tis true, the emancipation business is a damper upon any such prospect; yet, though the proclamation seems to unite the South more firmly than ever, by taking away all motive for them to submit, the unity is but seeming. I am told that already there is a feeling in favor of gradual emancipation, (a bid for intervention,) since the destruction of Slavery is secured, but this meets with violent opposition—so there's another apple of discord. And more important still, every intelligent Southerner *here* with whom I have talked, expresses great apprehensions of slave insurrections against *all* whites, and more than one has said, "It may come to this; we may all have to unite against the blacks"—a consummation that I have never thought impossible, if emancipation were actually and widely attempted.

I think I have hinted at the heads of my ideas, and given you the grounds on which I base them. Of course this has nothing to do with Gen. BUTLER's course, unless to applaud the prodigious administrative skill he has displayed—perhaps I should say power rather than skill. I don't believe any other man in the country would have brought about the result he has accomplished here. One hundred thousand people are held in subjection; when he arrived many were armed—all were openly hostile; now none are armed, most have submitted, and he has recruited 2,000 men from the population, while of those who surrendered at the capture of the city, only a few hundred were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity for exchange.

I have never talked up this matter with him, nor at all fully with any one. I don't suggest means nor a course; I only present the result of my observations, which have been, at any rate, carefully and anxiously considered. At some time and in some place, the attempt must be made to obtain a political footing again at the South. Isn't it worth while thinking whether so fine an opportunity can well be obtained elsewhere? Isn't this place the fulcrum where the lever can be applied? And isn't faction always the most powerful lever to accomplish the overthrow of governments—rebel or regular? God knows we ought to appreciate its power. Can't we turn the very instrument that has so injured us against the enemy? Pardon my prolixity. ***

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER MEETINGS.—The third article in the series on Plymouth Church is published in to-day's *Courier*. The advertisement specifies its subject to be the Prayer Meetings of Plymouth Church, as conducted by the Pastor, the Deacons and the Young Men. The article is written from the standpoint of an outside observer, and presents the subject as it seemed to him, though doubtless not as it would appear to a participator in the spirit of the meeting.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Very Desirable.—CANTRELL is selling all descriptions of the best made boots and shoes. His Winter Balmoral for the ladies is specially worthy of attention, on the score of cheapness and excellence; exceedingly neat in appearance, and very durable. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist, a box will be sent paid by mail for 31 cents, or four boxes for $1.
J. DURNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOLTON—WHITLOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., Mr. CLIFTON BOLTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss JENNIE, daughter of the late John W. Whitlock, of this City.

EVERIT—LANSING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, THOMAS EVERIT to CARRIE A., youngest daughter of the late D. C. Lansing, D. D.

GOTT—SHARP.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., Lieut.-Col. B. FRANK GOTT to Miss JULIA D. SHARP, daughter of William Sharp, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MORTON—EDWARDS.—On Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. True, ROBERT MORTON to ELIZA, only daughter of Robert Edwards, Esq.

NOE—STOUTENBURGH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. Nevill, CHARLES S. NOE, of Bergen Point, N. J., to SARAH J., daughter of John Stoutenburgh.

POLHEMUS—ALBRO.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, ABRAM POLHEMUS, Jr., of the firm of Albro & Polhemus, to EDITH C., adopted daughter of Benjamin Albro, Esq.

PALMER—GILLER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. James Thompson, of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, ANSON S. PALMER to VICTORIA M., daughter of Montgomery E. Giller, Esq., of this City.

SMITH—AVILA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, J. M. SMITH to MARY M. AVILA, only daughter of John Avila, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 6, SARAH AUGUSTA, adopted daughter of Frederick E. and Lydia Bacon, aged 17 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 44th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRIAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence in the town of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Second day, 11th month, 3d, 1862, DANIEL P. BIRDSALL, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Friends' burial ground, at The Valley, near Newburgh.

COCHRAN.—At White Plains, on Friday, Nov. 7, EDWARD H., infant son of Robert and Eliza Jane Cochran, aged 1 month and 4 days.

DELMONICO.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, LEON LORENZO DELMONICO, son of Constant and Louise Delmonico, aged 2 years.

GIVEN.—In Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, JAMES GIVEN, aged 85 years.

HALSTED.—At Orienta, on Thursday, Nov. 6, of scarlet fever, ETTIE WATKINS, infant daughter of Ezekeil S. and Elizabeth M. Halsted, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock. New-York and New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. at 9:30 A. M. and 12 15 P. M., and return at 4:15 P. M.

HENNEY.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, JOHN HENNEY, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gillen, No. 13½ Allen-st., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Nov. 8.

MEAD.—In Washington, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Capt. THOMAS R. MEAD, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MARGARET M., wife of Wm H. Van Voorhis, aged 32 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Franklin-av., second house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WINTERTON.—On Wednesday night, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY WINTERTON, widow of the late Wm. Winterton, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas L. Harris, No. 143 East 12th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 529.—Nov. 7, 1862.
4, 56, 20, 40, 62, 14, 43, 10, 24, 19, 32, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 530.—Nov. 7, 1862.
18, 1, 63, 13, 29, 5, 73, 50, 34, 16, 70, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker.
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on
THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH, WHITE AND FANCY GOODS
Of the latest patterns and designs in Paris market, such as DINING and DESSERT SERVICES, TEA SETS, ANTIQUE VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES and ORMOLU MOUNTED FANCY GOODS.
Also, those very cheap

White China Dinner Sets, 185 pieces	$35 00
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets, 5 pieces	1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 75

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.

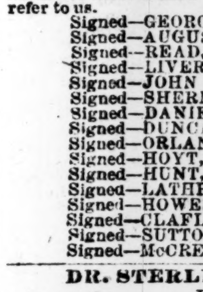
The undersigned are now prepared, on the payment of $100, to issue policies to suit all parties liable to the impending drafts. More full particulars given in circulars at the office.

We have the official approval of the authorities.
L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—JOHN CASWELL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO R. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREADY & ARMOUS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,



Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES.
Warm your rooms with the new patent
GAS HEATING STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry.
ECONOMICAL, CHEAP AND PORTABLE,
Made upon new and scientific principles.
Prices $4, $6, $8, $10 and $12.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS.
One door below Canal-st. No. 414 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
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EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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MILITARY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, from the foundation of the Government to the year 1863; to which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States, (with an index,) and a synopsis of the Military Legislation of Congress during the Revolutionary War. By JOHN F. CALLAN, Clerk to Military Committee United States Senate.
New edition this day published. Law sheep, $5.
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NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
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No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
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TEN MEN WANTED
TO FILL COMPANY E, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
The bounties cease to-day, and drafting commences on Monday. Young men who would rather volunteer than be drafted, call early this morning at No. 620 Broadway.
Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY,
Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

TIFFANY'S NEW GUN.—THREE-TENTHS interest in this novel and simple breech-loading gun for sale. Call at ONION & WHEELOCK'S, No. 366 Broadway, where the model can be seen. It is the best gun in the world, and its owner will make liberal terms with capitalists for its introduction.

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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the
ABSORBENTS
into healthy action,
By which the
WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS,
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED,
as well as
PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.
H
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness,
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING
SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing.
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
and
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
Which
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY
DOES.
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.
E
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE OR MARRIED,
or
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
L
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE,
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their Stages,
At Little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;
No inconvenience;
and
NO EXPOSURE.
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE,
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling
ALL POISONOUS, DISEASED, and
WORN-OUT MATTER.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED,
and that the
"POISON,"
has,
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM,
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.
M
USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE
AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.
B
"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE "NO SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
O
AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.
L
PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
DEPOT—No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT-STREET,)
PHILADELPHIA.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement, and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS
IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

The Burning of the Steamer Blanche, near Havana, by the U. S. Steamer Montgomery.

From the Providence Journal.

It will be recollected that an account has been circulated in the public journals throughout the country, to the effect that an armed force from the United States steamer *Montgomery*, Capt. CHARLES HUNTER, had driven ashore and burnt an English steamer, near the port of Havana, while a Spanish officer and guard were in possession of the vessel, and a Spanish flag hoisted thereon. This account was derived from the statement of the captain of the vessel destroyed, on his arrival in Havana, and has been widely circulated in this country to the discredit of the commander of the *Montgomery*, Capt. HUNTER, representing the attack as an act of recklessness, offensive to the Spanish nation and against the usages of international laws.

Justice to the party implicated now demands that a truthful statement of the transaction should follow the circuit of the same newspaper publications, which have heralded the misstatements of the affair.

The writer has been permitted to peruse a private letter, written by Capt. HUNTER to one of his family in Rhode Island, giving a brief account of the event, and has made a few extracts therefrom for public information, until an official account may be published:

"After leaving Havana, we sailed along the coast of Cuba, and saw a steamer going rapidly toward that city, then only eight miles distant. A gun was fired to cause her to stop, but she continued on her course without noticing it, until a shell was fired, when the steamer stopped, showed English colors, and dropped anchor. Two armed boats were sent to her, when the Spanish flag was hoisted over the English flag, and the steamer was ran ashore. Our boats boarded her, and our engineer attempted to back the engines, when it was discovered that she was on fire, and the crew escaped to the shore. Our boats then returned from the burning steamer, after endeavoring in vain to extinguish the fire, bringing back two of the crew, who jumped into the boat. One of the men was the Spanish pilot, who had been taken on board at the west end of the island. The other was an Englishman, going from Texas to the Havana. I put the Spaniard on board of a vessel going to the Havana, and brought the Englishman with me, and took his deposition, stating where he was from, where bound, and that he believed the vessel was fired by her own crew. He lost all his clothes.

The steamer proved to be the notorious rebel vessel called *General Rusk*, loaded with cotton worth $100,000, and had escaped the blockade of Texas. She had English papers, and was called *Blanche*. She had run the blockade five times.

They were very foolish to set fire to her, for had I taken her off forcibly, the English Government would have required the Spanish Government to pay for her; and even had I met her at sea and sent her into one of our ports, the courts probably would not have condemned her.

I was congratulated by the Admiral for my good fortune in having been the means of her destruction, and I ardently hope I may be the means of destroying half a dozen more rebel vessels which are now in Havana, and preparing to sail in a few days for any Confederate port which they can get into."

—Hon. Wm. Mitchell, of Indiana, designs to contest the right of Mr. Joseph K. Edgerton to represent the Tenth Indiana District in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 21,612 bbls. Flour, 56 bbls., and 632 bags Corn Meal, 148,216 bushels Wheat, 67,505 bushels Corn, 68 bushels Rye, 8,069 bushels Barley, 14,920 bushels Oats, 7,900 pkgs. Provisions, and 847 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been rather more active; prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, but has been very firm.

COPPER—Ingot has been in fair demand, at 32½c. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been less sought after to-day, at 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 900 bales. Some holders are asking higher prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in fair demand for shipment, home use and for speculation, at a further advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up [illegible] bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 70@[illegible]; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 70	@$5 85
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at advancing rates; sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 55@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands and $8 75@$10 00 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales, to-day, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 65 @$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales here and in Boston, 1,000 bales Bags, at 24c.@25½c., and 1,500 bales Bagging, at 13¾c.@14¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced slightly to-day, but has been less active. The reported sales since our last comprise 163,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50; Amber Western, at $1 41 @$1 42½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 23 ℔ bush. Corn exhibits no remarkable alteration. Sales since our last, 103,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c. @71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 74½c.@75c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited request, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bush. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 60c.@62c.; Western, at 60c.@62c.; and State, at 61c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules quiet at $1 35@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,100 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less active to-day, at from 18c. @26c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℔ lb.

IRON—Holders have been quite firm, but the market has been quiet.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate demand at $8@$8 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request, and prices have favored sellers.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly dealt in, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

OILS—Linseed has been in lively demand at $1 20 @$1 22½, some holders asking $1 23@$1 25, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at somewhat lower prices. Sales, 2,000 bbls., at $12 75 for Mess, and $11 50 @$11 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues salable and steady; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last, 130 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—East India has been in more demand, and 2,500 bags have been recently sold on terms not disclosed.

SEEDS—Linseed has advanced to $3 25@$3 30 ℔ bushel, with a fair inquiry. Rough Flax is quoted up to $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel, but is quiet. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

SPICES—Pepper has been in active request at 23c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted less attention, and sales have been confined to 350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¼c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c., with small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 175,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at previous prices.

TIN—Has been in request, at full rates, including Banca at 42c.@43c., and Straits at 38c.@39c. ℔ gallon.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,300 bbls., 1s. 9d. @2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels at 8¼c.@8¾c. in an American, and 11d. in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 8d. ℔ bushel; and heavy goods, 150 tons, at 20s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 15,000 bushels at 9c.@9½c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO A. W.—MEET ME AT THE WOODBINE, ON SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. LAWRENCE.

ALLAN.—YES, IF POSSIBLE. EMIL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOR THE SOLDIER.

The CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a public meeting, at Irving Hall, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be made by Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary; Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Rev. GEO. BRINGHURST, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Chairman Christian Commission, and Maj.-Gen. BANKS, of the U. S. A.

Mr. Mingins and Mr. Bringhurst were amongst the first of the 150 delegates of the Christian Commission who went to the seat of war to relieve the wounded and preach the Gospel in hospitals and camps. They have aided in distributing 1,156 boxes and barrels of publications and stores, and have witnessed many thrilling scenes in hospitals and on battle-fields, of which they will give some account.

The Christian public is invited to attend this meeting, likely to be one of the most interesting of all our army meetings.

For Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., C. Demond, Esq., Boston; John P. Crozer, Esq., Jay Cooke Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New-York; Rev. M. S. R. P. Thompson, D. D., Cincinnati; Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington; Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia; Col. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago; John D. Hill, M. D., Buffalo, members of the Christian Commission.

W. E. BOARDMAN, Secretary.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES AT REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.—Rev. SUMNER ELLIS will commence a series of Lectures on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9. The series will embrace:

1. *Mahomet and Mahometanism.*
2. *Hildebrand and the Culmination of Church Power.*
3. *Peter the Hermit and the Crusades.*
4. *Luther and the Reformation.*
5. *Howard and Humanitarian Movements.*

Mr. ELLIS is capable of doing full justice to the interesting subjects embraced in this course, and will undoubtedly draw large audiences.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BRIGHAM.—REV. DR. ADAMS, at the request of officers and Managers of the Bible Society, and pastors and friends of different denominations, will preach a sermon on the death of Rev. JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Secretary of the American Bible Society, on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 9, at 7½, in the church on Madison-square. Seats will be reserved for the officers and Managers of the American Bible Society.

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-STREET.—BISHOP AMES will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath School Missionary Anniversary at 3 P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. MILLER, of Wisconsin, and other distinguished speakers. Rev. Dr. HOLLIDAY, of Indiana, will preach at 7 P. M. The Annual Missionary Collection will be taken during the morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 28th-st.—On SUNDAY next, Nov. 9, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold an Ordination in this Church. Divine service at 10½ A. M. Instead of the usual afternoon service, there will be Divine service and sermon in the EVENING of next Sunday at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach in the evening.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, in 4th-st., two doors from South 9th-st., at 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M. "*When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against it.*" Those who believe in, or look for, a manifestation of the power of Christ in His Church, in the last days, are specially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 o'clock P. M. EVENING, at 7 P. M., the pastor will preach. A protracted meeting will commence SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching every evening next week, to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH a sermon at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach the following Sunday Evening at the Market-st. Church.

REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church, New-York, will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, in behalf of Grace Church Brotherhood. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection in behalf of the Charity Fund will be made. The usual Afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR of the State-st., Congregational Church, (near Hoyt st.,) Brooklyn, preaches ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—Seventh sermon on "*The Beatitudes*," and at 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. At 7½, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. Singing by HORACE WATERS' vocalists. Singers, juvenile and adults, willing to form a choir, are invited to the rehearsal on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ A. M. Addresses will be made to the children of the Sabbath School, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. F. WATKINS. Rev. ADAM POE, D. D., of Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

COME AND HEAR!—THE SPECIAL MESSENGER of the Coming One will unfold the great things of Prophecy in relation to the approaching glorious Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free for all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will, by particular request, repeat on SUNDAY EVENING next, his sermon on the *Stewardship*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be service in the chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and a sermon. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P.M. Evening subject—*The so-called Reviews of the recent Sermons on Future Punishment.* Strangers made welcome.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—"*The human soul, its nature, attributes and relations.*" Evening—"*Ultimate results of Christianity.*" Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the morning, 10½, on *Class-meetings*. Evening, 7½, sermon on *The Social Life of Christ*. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. C. HALLIDAY, D. D., of Indianapolis, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., of Cincinnati. Sacraments at 3 P. M.

JANES M. E. MISSION—NO. 321 WEST 44TH-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Rev. Mr. GROESBECK will preach on *Christian Decision* on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

"AUTHENTICITY AND AUTHORITY OF the Bible."—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject, in the church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SABBATH EVENING. He will preach in the MORNING, upon *The Peacemakers Blessed.*

REV. R. S. HOWLAND WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, in St. Timothy's Free Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday-school at 2. Rev. G. J. GEER, Rector.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor. Subject—*The Pillow of Stones and the Vision of Angels.* Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Soldier's Hope of Salvation*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION MEETING AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Clinton-av., corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. The speakers are Rev. Drs. BUDDINGTON and CUYLER, CLARK and WALTER S. GRIFFITHS, Esq., and Chaplain HAYNES. All are invited.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Brother Mabie and the Infant Class-Room.* In the evening—*The Superintendent and his Rights.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION.—Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the Mission Chapel, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. F. S. WILEY will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M.; at 7½ P. M. he will explain Luke xii., 51.

REV. DR. D. X. JUNKINS WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, No. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Several teachers of music, French, &c., wanted. References—Rev. Drs. Cuyler, Van Norman and Dwight, Harper Brothers.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, having had several years' experience in teaching the French language in select schools and the best families in New-York, would like to have a few pupils; particular attention paid to beginners; most satisfactory references given; terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING WANTED—A thorough, practical accountant, a man of character and one who understands his business perfectly. None others need apply. Apply personally at the office of the Astor House, from 9 to 12 o'clock Monday forenoon, or address TEACHER, same place.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French, drawing, painting, common and higher English branches, desires a reëngagement in a school or family, either foreign or American. Terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Address for one week, Miss A. W., Brooklyn Post-office; prompt attention will be given.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl who is a good plain cook, and would not object to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference from one place. Call for two days at No. 335 9th-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to City or country; has six years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, 2d floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.; can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS an experienced cook, wishes a situation in a small family; would assist in washing. Apply at her present place, No. 45 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook and assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most excellent woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has lived ten years in her last place but one. Can be seen at her last place, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 313 Hudson-st., between Vandam and Spring sts.

AS TRAVELING COMPANION, &c.—Wanted, by a lady, a situation as traveling companion, or would teach small children under the age of 10 years; the best of references given. Address A., Box No. 2,098 New-York Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and can have good reference from her present employer, No. 29 East 19th-st., for two days, from 10 till 3.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; understands muslins, laces, and fluting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as laundress in either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on a machine; can dress hair in the most fashionable style; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid or child's maid and seamstress; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands the care of children from their birth; is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can act as nursery governess if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 39th-st., top floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as wet nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as sales' clerk in a wholesale fancy goods store; can assist in taking care of a hosiery, ribbon or Yankee notion stock; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address CLARK, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, (Scotch,) a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is an experienced waitress, would like to engage in that capacity in a first-class private family; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best of recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employers, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion for an elderly lady, in which she would strive to make herself both useful and agreeable; a comfortable and pleasant home being the object sought for, pecuniary compensation would be a secondary matter; references of undoubted respectability given and required. Address S. N. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man: classic in the laying out roads, walks and ornamental planting; perfect grower of plants and fruits, both foreign and domestic; is well versed in the various soils and climes adapted to health and fruitfulness; first-rate vegetable grower; has good reference. Address D. W., Box. No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands taking good care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in other ways; has good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 105 Cherry-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City references. Call at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in a hotel or a dry-goods store; wants to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A COMMERCIAL house, a middle-aged person, as book-keeper; must be thoroughly acquainted with foreign commission accounts; must read and write the Spanish language, and be familiar with business usages and foreign currencies; applicants will state where and in what kinds of business they have been employed during the last five years; a liberal salary will be paid, and, to save time, no application will be considered unless accompanied with first-class testimonials and references. Address IMPORT AND EXPORT, Office *Journal of Commerce*, New-York.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—ENTRY CLERK WANTED in a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $300 per annum. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, an English Protestant as cook, washer and ironer and to do general housework, to go to a western city; wages $8, and a good home. Apply at Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., Room No. 10.

A COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-rate cook. Apply, with written recommendations, on Saturday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to assist in the bar of a first class hotel. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

BOY WANTED—TO GO WITH LETTERS EVERY night, at 11¼ o'clock, from 14th-st., near 8th-av., to City Hall; he will not be required for any other purpose; $5 per month and car fare will be paid. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, at No. 200 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, by the day, or week. She must have good reference, and understand her business perfectly. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL TO TAKE care of children, and to make herself generally useful for a small family. Apply, with good references, at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to Mrs. REED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a neat, competent girl as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 98 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 3 on Saturday.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT waiter, with best reference from a first-class private house. Apply at No. 16 East 17th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A FIRST-class hotel in New-Jersey, a housekeeper that understands the business and is a good worker. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER, ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,

Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices; job lots of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap to close.

N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 10 PARK-place, Hoboken; lot 25x100 feet; house 25x52 feet, three-story, basement, and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms, besides closets; has heater, gas, water, bath-room, and is situate in one of the best and most healthy locations in Hoboken. $6,000 of price can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, with 12 rooms, gas, water and bath; location good—within two blocks of City Hall, Brooklyn; lot extra size, with fruit and shrubbery; price low; terms easy; possession when desired; rent ten per cent. on cost.
H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &C., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh. Offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for Summer and Winter residence—heated by hot water furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Out-buildings first-class and numerous; which, with the mansion, are new and modern. About 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down. Located in the vicinity of the first families in the State.

Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000.

For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts., Brooklyn; range in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $200 till first May; after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, near Madison Square, West of, and within 300 feet of 5th-av.; the furniture is nearly new, and made to order. Address Box No. 2,321 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 4-story brown-stone front basement house No. 128 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FOR EXCHANGE.—A DESIRABLE BUSINESS property at Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this City worth about $12,000. Apply to the owner, A. REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE WELL-lighted floors, suitable for a printing and publishing establishment. Address Box No. 3,674 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,390; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

$2,000 REWARD.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid, and no questions asked, to any person who will return the contents, or who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the contents of the tin box taken from the Bank of America on Wednesday, the 5th of November. Communicate with the subscribers, or address by mail, RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THE 7TH inst., from off a 4th-avenue car, in going from 20th-st. to the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, a black CARPET-BAG, containing clothing and various articles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 47 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.

LOST.—A SMALL AFGHAN OR CARRIAGE blanket, in green and maroon stripes, either in 16th-st., East of Irving-place, Lexington av., above 28th-st., or 28th-st. near Madison av. A suitable reward will be given for its delivery at No. 13 East 28th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

COAL, &C.

NOW DISCHARGING—RIPPLIN'S CELEBRATED Locust Mountain White Ash Coal; also, Red Ash Coal. In yard pure Oak and Hickory Wood. For sale by A. B. ABBOTT, (successor to Abbott & Ladue,) Nos. 833 Greenwich and 80 Beach-st.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-STREET.—At a meeting of the Board of Police, held the 7th day of November, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to John H. Swift, Esq., No. 66 Broadway, for his donation of $20 in aid of the Metropolitan Guard.
JAMES BOWEN, President.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS,
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 138 Broadway. The balance of the stock of superb fancy goods on ship *Germania*.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF WHISKY, CHRONOMETERS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, CHARTS, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

20,000 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the navy rations.

PROVISIONS.—200,000 pounds of bread 5,935 pounds of flour, 1,978 pounds of rice, 6,558 gallons of beans; also, a quantity of pork, beef, coffee, butter, cheese, &c.

CLOTHING.—A large quantity of flannel overshirts, undershirts and drawers, pea-jackets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers, caps, shoes, mittens, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, beeswax, soap, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, combs, knives, &c.

Also, five box chronometers, Parkinson & Frodsham; one watch, Mann Hart; also, several boxes books, charts and instruments. A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF CHAS. H. HAVEMEYER, DECEASED:

$2,000 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$2,600 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds.
$2,000 Northern Indiana R. 7 per cent. 1st mort. bonds.
$4,000 Michigan Cen. R. 8 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland and Tol. R. 7 per cent. Sink. Fd. bds.
$14,000 Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. 7 per cent. S. F. bds.

Shares.	Shares.
26 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R., guaranteed, $100 each.	10 North Riv. Ins. Co., $25 ea.
1 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R., (common,) $100.	56 Chic. & R. Id. R., $100 ea.
50 Cum. C. & I. Co., pref., $100 each.	40 Penn. Coal Co., $50 each.
20 Home Ins. Co., $100 each.	60 Commer. Ins. Co., $50 ea.
16 N. A. Ins. Co., $50 each.	129 Firemen's Ins. Co., $50 ea.
	12 N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co., $100 each.
	101 Greenw'h Ins. Co., $25 ea.

Catalogues on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in figured green brocatel; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, oak sofa, in green leather; mahogany secretary bookcase, mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-table, gilt frame mirror, mahogany lounges in reps and hair-cloth, mahogany dressing-bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, comforters, coverlids and blankets, oak and black-walnut cane-seat chairs, spring mattresses, cane-seat rockers, mahogany sofas, in hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, &c., &c. Also 6½-octave rosewood piano, with melodeon, made by Gilbert & Co., Boston. Also kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c., oil-cloth, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stoves, cutlery and plated ware, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

DR. MATTUECCI'S CLIMATIC ADJUVANT.

A PULMONIC DISCOVERY
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of

CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,

or *Climate Assistant*, and it fully deserves *the appellation, as it fills up the space in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs* that the influences of the climate do not reach.

It is remarkable what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, more especially

CONSUMPTION,

and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords*, as it exerts a specific influence upon the *voice*, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Bronchitis*, both acute and chronic, attended with a dry, hacking cough, and tickling of the throat, it is an instant relief; stimulating the bronchial membrane to secretion of mucous, thereby moistening the passages and protecting them from the irritating influences of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and Croup*, it possesses the same peculiar power in preventing and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public:

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIlman, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribout, Surgeon, Egham, says: "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. Bonn, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonic diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

THREE LIVING ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, &C.

Any case permanently cured, however severe or long standing, by Dr. MOSELEY, No. 374 6th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Ryan and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN H. MECABE, under the firm and name of HENRY & MECABE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled, by either of the firm, at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1862.

JOHN HENRY.
JOHN H. MECABE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Patents, is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, JR. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP. — TO PHYSICIANS. — A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

NOTICE.—MR. M. V. G. STRONG WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of May, 1862.

WM. K. STRONG & CO.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, with flue boilers in good order. Any party having such will address J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 341 1st-av., corner East 27th-st., giving full particulars as to time it has been in use, where it can be seen, and the lowest price.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c, &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK—FOR sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER. No. 35 Wall-st.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1862.—ELECTION.—At the annual election, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,	SAM. H. ROKENBAUGH,
EDWARD BRIDGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
NATHANIEL E. JAMES,	ROBERT SCHELL,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM KUMBEL,
CHARLES A. COE,	CHARLES STANTON,
JAMES STUART,	WILLIAM BOYD,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	ABEL DENISON,

JOSEPH W. GREENE:

and Isaac N. Seymour, William Laytin and David M. Chauncey were chosen Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reëlected President.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization.

CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER.
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

$5.000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

THE WYOMING BANK, AT WILKESBARRE Penn., has declared her 66th semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Her circulation is redeemed at the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ per cent. discount.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st, and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.

$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,983 and 28,842, $1,000 each.

$3,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,194, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.

$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.

$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.

$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 261 for $50 each, 418 and 419 for $100 each.

$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,345, 8,649, 8,188, 8,524, 8,364, 7,566, 3,400, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.

$26,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 2,789, 1,572, 2,027, 4,642, 1,779, 4,097, 805, 4,139, 4,048, 4,482; To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,310; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,093, 1,495; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Nos. 680, 3,294, 2,442.

$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.

$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.

$2,835 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos. 65 and — for $525 each; No. 108 for $1,050.

$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 659, 550, 551, 552, 743, 1,562, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,941, 2,271, 327, 1,010 and 1,365.

$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 388, 382, 390, 401, 402, 673, 680 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.

$8,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 100, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.

$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos. 76, 45, 3,393, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,202 and 3,263 for $1,000 each; 105, 3,236 for $500 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 117, 238, 572, 844, 893, $1000 each.

$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.

$1,000 Tennessee Bond No. 3,432.

Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 355, 356—two Bonds for $1,000 each.

Nos. 143 to 148—six Bonds for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 7 per cent. Bond No. 5.

$16,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds.

$1,000 Union Club Bonds, Nos. —, for $500 each.

$1,000 City of Maysville, Ky., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500.

$1,050 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name G. W. Riggs.

$1,848 Scrip Certificate No. 38 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Detmold, with assignment by him.

$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,183, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos. 546, $729 40.

$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.

$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.

Certificates 56 shares American Telegraph Stock.

In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in

Erie Railway Company.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No. 28,275 for 200 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.

New-York Gas Light Company.

Jefferson Insurance Company.

New-Jersey Zinc Company, stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 132 shares Common Stock, in name of C. E. Detmold, with signed power of attorney.

American Telegraph Company Stock, Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.

And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.

A reward of $1,000 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.

Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.— 10 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$14.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved real estate, in one or more sums. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney No. 80 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue). The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy25-law6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............William Wheatley

Positively the LAST NIGHT OF THE Engagement of MATILDA HERON, who will appear for the THIRD AND LAST TIME, in her great character of CAMILLE.

New Scenery, new Dresses, new Furniture and Appointments.

THE STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS with which is has yet been given in New-York.

Mr. L. R. SHEWELL..........as..........ARMAND DUVAL

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1862.

CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

MATILDA HERON..........as..........CAMILLE
Armand Duval..........Mr. L. R. Shewell
Monsieur Duval..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Madame Prudence..........Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862.

THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE will commence their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to the return to Europe of GABRIEL RAVEL with the young wonder of the world.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, EDWIN BOOTH Will appear in both TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

as SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
in THE IRON CHEST,
and as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW as MARITANA.

The management desires to state that in consequence of the urgent desire expressed by numbers of the friends and admirers of Mr. Booth that he should appear before the close of his present engagement in some characters in which he has not yet been seen, and in other great Shakespearian representations as Hamlet and Othello, in which he has excited so intense a sensation, it has determined to postpone the new play, "The Fool's Revenge," to Mr. Booth's next engagement. Monday, 10th, being

THE LAST WEEK

Of his present engagement, Mr. Booth will appear for the first time this season as SIR GILES OVERREACH, in A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be presented Flotow's most popular Opera of MARTHA, with a most powerful cast.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, First night of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE. (Die Zauberfloete.)

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863.

FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1862.

Orchestral pieces—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overtures—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, piano, and E. Mollenhauer, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$140
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS..........2,500 tons | AMERICA..........2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY..........1,800 tons | BONAPARTE..........3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Nov. 10. | TUESDAY..........Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Nov. 8.
GLASGOW..........Saturday..........Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$40
First cabin to London..........105 | Steerage to London..........43
First cabin to Paris..........110 | Steerage to Paris..........48
First cabin to Hamburg..........110 | Steerage to Hamburg..........45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $160, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $80: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.

SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,

Third night of the standard old Comedy, which has attracted two crowded and delighted audiences,

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Without interfering materially with the text, important, and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made. The cast is greatly improved, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

Bob Handy..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford..........Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy..........Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield..........Mr. George Holland
Morrington..........Mr. Norton
Gerald..........Mr. Young
Evergreen..........Mr. Browne
Postillion..........Mr. Parsloe
John..........Mr. Parkes
Peter..........Mr. Turner
Dame Ashfield..........Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford..........Miss Mary Barrett
(Daughter of the late Mr. Geo. Barrett, her third appearance on any stage.)
Lady Handy..........Mrs. John Sefton
Susan..........Miss Madeline Henriques

Incidental to the Comedy, the original Country Dance, which is nightly encored most enthusiastically. The music under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.

MONDAY—Last time for the present, MONEY.
TUESDAY—Eleventh time—BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY—First time—CENTRAL PARK, With new scenery by ISHERWOOD.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Due notice will be given of the representation of THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........J. GRAU.

MONDAY, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.

Début in America of Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.

LA TRAVIATA.

With BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO

Mlle. MORENCI will make her début in TROVATORE.

Mme. LORINI Will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

Due notice will be given of her début.

In active preparation, Meyerbeer's celebrated and latest opera, DINORAH. (Le Pardon de Ploermel,) for the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI

Will appear twice previous to her departure for Europe.

The Box Offices at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., are open THIS MORNING.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN WILL GO "ROUND THE WORLD" On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, And will start from "PLYMOUTH CHURCH." Fare twenty-five cents For the excursion.

Tickets for sale in New-York, At Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,

And at usual places in Brooklyn.

Doors open at 7. Train starts at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board, location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his mother. Two furnished rooms and good board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife. For good plain accommodations, with gas and fire, a reasonable price will be paid. Location below 25th-st. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PERMANENT board for a gent, wife, and child 8 years old, with furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom on second story; location vicinity of City Hall or Heights, or in the neighborhood of Oxford-st. For suitable accommodations from $60 to $80 per month will be paid. A quiet, private family much preferred. Address EDWARD, Box No. 264 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST. Suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, to gentlemen only, without board, on second floor, back.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table, terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
LAST DAY.
LAST DAY
OF
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.

Which has been received with immense enthusiasm by OVERFLOWING HOUSES, OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

It will be produced THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, for the last time, giving LADIES AND CHILDREN AND FAMILIES one more opportunity to see it. At the same time they will see COMMODORE NUTT, the smallest man ever known, and who COSTS MR. BARNUM $30,000 for three years' services.

He has just returned from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents. As he is preparing to sail for Europe, to be gone for several years, he will remain here

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

At intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, he will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.

MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS, GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN, and the glorious old hero and patriot COMMODORE FOOTE.

Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the WHAT IS IT, in consultation with JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.

Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.

Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PALACE OF MUSIC.

14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

This magnificent Hall is now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, viz.: laying a new floor, so as to command a full view of the stage, building a vestibule, remodeling the stage, &c., and will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10, with the celebrated CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, under the sole direction of Mr. M. E. CAMPBELL, associated for many years with Christy's, Wood's, and other popular companies. Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 1,

Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY..........as..........Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER, Mr. MASON JONES, will deliver his FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, his theme being GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—Mr. LORD'S class of ladies for the Study of History—a post-Graduate Course—will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Nov. 11, at No. 30 West 25th-st., and be continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, for twenty weeks. The Progress of Christian Civilization will be presented in 40 written lectures, which will form part of the Course of Instruction. Terms, $20. Tickets and circulars, containing details and subjects, may be had at the bookstore of the Messrs. Appleton, and of Mr. Lord, No. 100 9th-st.

LECTURE.—DR. STEPHENSON WILL LECTURE THIS AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, on *Diseases of the Eye*, at the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, corner 4th-av. and 23th-st. The Hospital is open to the poor every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 P. M., for diseases of the eye. Students and physicians invited to attend.

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MUSICAL.

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STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

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NEW MUSIC.—"SWEET LOVE FORGET ME Not," "Flora Lyle," "Lizzie Lee," and "Mother Love is True," by Keller, are sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," "Why Have my Loved Ones Gone," by Foster, sung at Wood's Minstrels. "Shall we know each other There," "Sleep, Beloved Sleep," and Johnny's so Bashful," sung by Father Reed's Old Folks, at Irving Hall. "Lizzie dies To-night," by Foster, sung by the Minstrels in Boston. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

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GEN. BANKS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Reception of the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

A BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

Speeches by Maj.-Gen. Banks, Gen. Busteed, Prof. Hitchcock, Col. Chickering, Col. Howe, Lieut.-Col. Wass, Rev. Mr. Taylor of Boston, Capt. Swift, Major Sargent, and Others.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED TO THE LAST.

The reception breakfast given to the Forty-first Regiment, announced in the TIMES as likely to be an interesting affair, owing to the fact that Major-Gen. BANKS and Staff would be present, came off yesterday morning at the Astor House. The organization known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had made every arrangement to celebrate the occasion handsomely, and the energetic agent of the "Old Bay State," Col. FRANK E. HOWE, had put forth all his strength.

The officers of the *féted* regiment, the "Sons," numbering about one hundred in all, and a large number of ladies and invited guests assembled, some time before noon in the eastern parlors of the hotel, whence they shortly afterwards marched arm-in-arm to the music of a fine band to the dining-hall, where an abundant repast, set forth forth in STETSON's elegant style, awaited them.

After an hour devoted to the discussion of "mine host's" excellent viands, Major-General and Mrs. BANKS, escorted by Col. HOWE, who presided, were ushered from their adjacent apartments to the head of the table and received with prolonged cheers and triumphal music.

At the first pause of this ovation, Col. HOWE opened the further exercises of the occasion by expressing the especial pride and pleasure with which he called upon his esteemed friend, Prof. HITCHCOCK, to pronounce the welcome of their honored guest—the patriot and statesman—Gen. BANKS.

DR. HITCHCOCK,

as the applause that received him subsided, remarked that the wild tempest of the day, with its furious wind-blasts and drifts of snow, inauspicious as it might seem, had yet a hidden meaning of good import. It said to Col. CHICKERING and his gallant brethren of the Massachusetts Forty-first: [Cheers.] "Go South, brave men, where there is no snow!" [Renewed cheering and hilarity.] On Tuesday last there had been another kind of storm, far mightier, in a moral sense, than this, but one which the true men he saw around him might, very correctly and properly, look upon as far less hostile—that tremendous storm of ballots. It did not mean that fighting was to cease, or that the war was to be conducted on peace principles. [Applause.] Whatever might be the aims and wishes of the leaders in that political onset, the masses of the people who gave them their votes meant "*war*, and war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" [Renewed cheering.] Thus far, the war had been too much corrupted by favor and alloyed by politics. Now, the President, his Generals, and his troops, are called upon to prosecute the contest with all their vigor and at all hazards. [Great applause.] Foremost in the van, as she ever had been, New-England would hurl her gallant legions against the front of rebellion, and among the best and bravest in that fresh onset would be the noble Forty-first, a regiment worthy to maintain the thick-fallen glories of the "Old Bay State," the mother of scholars and Christian heroes! [Immense applause.] We had now arrived at a moment when no further lukewarmness in this national struggle would be tolerated. The columns of the Republic must be advanced, and, while they perform their high duty in the field, political bickerings in the council chamber and plundering in the camp must cease. [Prolonged cheering.] The war is to be removed from the Northern frontier, over which it has so long hung like a cloud of evil omen, and we have reason to rejoice that men like our distinguished friend, Maj.-Gen. BANKS, are to be sent on the crest of the wave as it rolls southward! Theirs was the energy and skill which would at last overthrow and crush the rebels. [Applause.] As the most thorough type and impersonation of the spirit and enterprise of New-England, Gen. BANKS was entitled to an overflowing bumper, crowned with their prayers and best wishes for entire success and a safe return.

The toast was hailed with great enthusiasm, the whole company rising to honor it.

GEN. BANKS,

in response to this sentiment, remarked that he regretted his absence from the earlier festivities, for there was nothing like the steaming Mocha and the flavor of good Bohea to stimulate the flow of speech. He found it almost impossible, otherwise, unprepared as he was, to befittingly express the emotions he experienced, or to justify the eulogy that had been heaped upon him and had been so flatteringly acknowledged by his kind friends. He had come there for a few moments, to utter the delight he always experienced when he found himself among the sons and daughters of old Massachusetts—that glorious old Commonwealth which had done so much to extend the blessings of peace and of our general welfare, so much for the high principles of human liberty and, more than all, so much for the perpetuation of a united and free Government, without which there could be no peace and no prosperity. [Great enthusiasm.] These principles, the noble heritage we have received from our forefathers, who so valiantly established and so sturdily maintained them, were what they most relied upon, and what had given us our nationality! [Vehement applause.] Wherever he went throughout the land, he saw fresh evidence of the spirit, enterprise, wealth and power of the New-England, as especially of the Massachusetts stock, and turning from their peaceful triumphs he saw in the army equal proofs of their greatness, whether he beheld them contending on the battle-field, or dispensing the gentlest humanity beside the couches of the sick, the wounded and the dying. [Renewed plaudits.] He sometimes felt as though, in spite of military usage, he would like to touch upon the National difficulties under which we now labor. As a Yankee he was half-inclined to talk, but as a man of some varied experience, he hesitated, for he thought the time to talk had not yet come. The people of this land had not yet been sufficiently steeped in suffering. More States must be invaded, more hearthstones rendered desolate, before the people of this country will consent to talk with one another as they should. He could not go far in what he had to say, but this he would declare as his earnest belief,—that no power, no! not all the powers on earth combined, could destroy this great American Government when once the people had been made to understand the real issue. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Americans, however, will have to learn a little. They have, hitherto, thought there must be a short-cut through everything, but here their idea is at fault; there is no short-cut in this war; it must be fought through to the very end. [Applause.] We must fight, and that, too, with a full appreciation of the men with whom we battle, and this once understood, the rebellion will fall even should "unfenced desolation" mark every step of our path toward the consummation. [Cheers.] Should the men now in power and intrusted with the dread responsibility allow this glorious Government to fall, in after ages, when the men who crucified the Redeemer will be mentioned with pity, these would be covered with utter and eternal scorn.

The greatness of American enterprise, as especially developed by the New-England people, was here illustrated at some length by the speaker, who added that one triumph alone achieved first at the North—viz.: the improvement in cotton-spinning machinery—had given the Southern section nearly all its boasted wealth. Should all these elements of grandeur fail? Should the name of American become a by-word all over the earth, as the severance of our Union would assuredly make it? No! that result must never come. Any alternative is preferable to so stupendous a ruin. [Applause.] United, we had nothing to fear from all our foes. The speaker had been associated in the field with gallant men from every part of our country, and had found them, one and all, equal to every emergency. He would add that, from what he had seen, he believed that the American people combined more of the elements necessary to form a predominant military nation—a conquering nation, if needs be—than any other on the globe. [Loud cheering.] He would cheerfully concede to England, France, Austria and Russia all that they could claim in this respect, and yet we could beat them.

Where all were good, New-England men had ever done their duty with conspicuous valor. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he (the General) stood in the only road that formed a path from peril to safety, not a man passed rearward who did not hold up his mutilated arms or point to bleeding wounds! [Cheers.] And among the bravest, where all were heroes, where every State and every man had filled the measure of fame, the Colonel of the noble regiment whose entry into the City had been applauded on the preceding day was much distinguished. [Cheers for CHICKERING and the Forty-first Massachusetts.] That brave soldier had ever been among the first and foremost in patriotic works at home, in Boston, and elsewhere, and now that he was on his way to the field, we had a guarantee that more good work would be achieved. [Renewed cheers.] He was a most excellent and worthy citizen, and would perform his duty wherever he might go.

Amid reiterated and prolonged applause, and "Hail to the Chief," performed finely by the band, Gen. BANKS resumed his seat.

Hereupon,

COL. HOWE,

rising to introduce Col. CHICKERING, said that, although he doubted the propriety of intermingling personal remarks with speeches of this public kind, he could not refrain from saying that Col. CHICKERING and he had once been rivals. They were born in the same street, and had been playmates through their boyhood. They had mutually pilfered the grapes that hung over the garden-wall of each other's home, but Col. CHICKERING had always been the smartest and had stolen the most. [Laughter.] In fact, the Colonel always came out best in their various raids and operations, until, when they were both old enough to ride, the Colonel's horse never failed to come out two lengths ahead of his in every race, and finally, when both got into the military line, the Colonel was made an officer the first. [Renewed hilarity.]

He remembered well how they both assisted in the surrender of ANTHONY BURNS, and Col. CHICKERING rode up and down State-street in military dress, and was more prominent on that memorable occasion than he. [Great laughter.] The audience all recollected the hen mania of Massachusetts. The Colonel and he were concerned in it. [Renewed merriment.] Both went to much expense and trouble, and the Fowl Association had a great exhibition. DANIEL WEBSTER was President, and had some hens to exhibit. WEBSTER and he [HOWE] both feared the Colonel, and WEBSTER proposed that they should unite and endeavor to have a greater variety of fowls than the latter, and so obtain the hen and goose medals that were to be distributed; so he (HOWE) lent WEBSTER three hens to make up his set, and WEBSTER lent HOWE three geese to make up his set, and they thought they had the Colonel beaten. But the Colonel was a strategist. He brought on his fowls, and a few hours before the judges decided the case the Colonel purchased a great American eagle, had him paraded between fourteen cages of fowls and won the medal! [Great laughter and applause.]

Returning, then, to a more serious vein, Col. HOWE went on to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon his friend, extolling his honorable career and manly qualities. He then called upon

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD BUSTEED,

who said that Col. HOWE had a very happy faculty of pressing the people into his service, and it was his own misfortune to be called upon then. He had not the honor—and he considered it an honor—to be born in Massachusetts. And yet, he had as much reverence for her, though foreign born, as to the manor born. [Cheers.] Massachusetts had no rival, [applause,] and would have none, till her great enemy—American Slavery was put down. [Loud cheers.] The first martyrs of America were from Massachusetts, and when the history of the war may be written, he cared not how long it lasted, Massachusetts would be found the foremost to labor, and the last to leave the scene of conflict so long as an idea remained to be fought for. [Cheers.] Thank God, there were no *peace men, no submissionists* in the Forty-first Regiment, who would yield the Government to the worst set of people the world ever saw. [Cheers.] We might have another storm like last Tuesday, and yet his faith would not be shaken. [Applause.] The war must go on until we have an entire and unmitigated subjugation of every rebel in the land. [Loud cheers.] He said:

Since right is right, as God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty.
To falter would be sin. [Loud cheers.]

He said Col. CHICKERING had been born in an atmosphere of music, and his name was a household word wherever beauty worshipped music. [Cheers.] He was a representative man, who had dignified American labor by making it surpass all others in the world. Gen. BUSTEED then gave:

"Col. CHICKERING, of the Forty-first Massachusetts—In times of peace a respected citizen, in times of war a valiant soldier,—at all times an honest man."

[Cheers and "The Bold Soldier Boy."]

COL. CHICKERING

opened his remarks by confessing the fact that, in the present National calamity, Massachusetts, as her critics often said with another less flattering intent, had indeed but one idea—the support of the National Government in subduing an unholy rebellion. [Applause.] And, in coinciding with that idea, he now stood before them the happiest man in the world for he had succeeded in getting his regiment incorporated with the command of one whom they all revered and loved—Major-General BANKS! [Prolonged cheering.] His regiment was composed of true, loyal and gallant sons of New-England, whose greatest anxiety, now, is fairly to meet the foe. They knew what was before them, and were determined to do their whole duty. The flag of the Union should never go down by their default! [Renewed cheering.] Thanking his good friends present for their kind reception, the Colonel closed by expressing the hope that, as the advance of years should whiten the heads of those now so joyously assembled together, the bonds of their mutual friendship might but be strengthened. [Great applause.]

LIEUT.-COL. WASS,

Who was thrice wounded at the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, followed with a telling tribute to Gen. BANKS, and was succeeded by Major SARGEANT, and the venerable and well-known Father TAYLOR, of the Old South Church in Boston. The Reverend gentleman said he would rejoice to go with them, but they would not let him. He had broke his larboard oar, and he could not row, but he could scull. [Laughter.] He was with them in heart, hopes and prayers. He thought he could do something, but they said no, and he said no more, as obedience was one of the first lessons he learned when he was young. He paid a high compliment to the navy, in which service, years ago, he had known some rough and tumble experience. [Cheers.] He was not one of those presumptuous men who believed there was no soul, and therefore he thought all faithful soldiers would reach that home above. With a most touching reference to Gen. BANKS, which visibly affected the General, the speaker terminated his remarks.

Col. HOWE then proposed three cheers for Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which were readily responded to, when the band played "Hail Columbia," and the party dispersed. Three rousing cheers were then given for Father TAYLOR, who said "God bless you for your liberality." Mrs. Gen. BANKS attracted universal attention by her affable and pleasant manners, and her evident enjoyment of the scene,

Capt RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. A. G. to Gen. BANKS, and Cols. HALABIRD, CLARKE and BECKWITH, of the Staff, were seated near their commander, and quite a number of distinguished citizens also honored the occasion by their presence.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Alarm Here and its Cause—Probabilities of an Attack on Memphis—Situation of the Rebel Army—New Police Regulations—Prospect of Suffering Among the Poor this Winter—News from the South.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1862.

The little speck of war which lately seemed looming into a cloud to burst upon us, has again passed away, and become only faintly portentous in the distance. A few days ago we thought we were to have a battle here, surely. Scouts and frightened stragglers coming into town, reported a large rebel cavalry force, probably backed by infantry, to be advancing, and already within a very few miles of the city. Rebel sympathisers in town did not hesitate to proclaim it the advance of PRICE and VAN DORN from Holly Springs to the capture of Memphis, and even our own commanders seemed to have imbibed the same idea. Orders were sent to all the division commanders to double their pickets and strengthen the grand guard, and the troops were notified to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. The "sympathisers" fluttered about from house to house among their friends with ill suppressed joy in their countenances, and talked in not very low tones of the sweet revenge they would take on the Union folks "when our soldiers get into town." Union men talked seriously of applying to Gen. SHERMAN for arms, to take part, if necessary, in the defence of the city. Altogether we had a pretty "big scare." However, the rebels did not come in, and after two or three days of anxious expectation, it was pretty clearly ascertained that the whole cause of alarm was only a rebel scouting party which had taken a run up here from Mississippi for the purpose of burning cotton and perhaps picking up a few stragglers from our camps, or shooting a picket or two. So we subsided into our customary condition of quiet, until some new alarm shall wake us up again.

Whether the rebels really intend to attempt the recapture of Memphis, seems uncertain. It is known that they have a large force collected at Holly Springs, in Mississippi, and that they are using every means to increase it. The conscript law is being rigidly enforced throughout Mississippi, Arkansas, and those portions of Tennessee which are under their control, or can be reached by their scouting parties. So boldly do they carry on their operations, that within four miles of this city, on the other side of the river, and within five or six miles of our lines on this side, men have been forcibly taken from their homes, in broad daylight, and carried off to the rebel army, Nor have our commanders here any means of preventing these acts.

The force now at Holly Springs is variously reported at from thirty-five thousand to sixty thousand men. Probably the *former* estimate is most nearly correct, although the number may possibly be something larger. I do not believe it approaches the latter. PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL are all there, and VILLIPIGUE left there a few days ago with his brigade, moving southward.

That there is some special and immediate reason for the concentration of this force at that point cannot be doubted. That it is designed simply to prevent an invasion of the State by the National troops seems improbable. The principal point at which an attack of the Union army ought to be directed, would seem to be Columbus, where the rebels have large manufactories of arms and military goods. This place is on the extreme eastern border of the State, and could be more easily reached by our forces from Corinth than by the rebels from Holly Springs. It is a pity that we have no commander in this section with energy and *dash* enough to imitate the rebel mode of making war, and, by some such stroke as this, destroy at a blow one of the chief sources from which the rebels procure their munitions of war. If some such movement is not made very soon, or the rebel force at Holly Springs attacked and dispersed before they shall have succeeded in arming and drilling their new levies—which they are represented as doing as rapidly as possible—I fear some disposition will be made of this force which we shall have occasion to regret. Neither PRICE nor VAN DORN are men inclined to remain idle at any time, and smarting, as they now are, under the disgrace of their late defeat, they will be doubly anxious to retrieve it by some bold dash. The recapture of Memphis would be just such an achievement as would strongly present itself to them. The amount of goods and stores of all kinds now collected here—especially articles of food and clothing—would make its possession, even for a few hours, a thing of immense value to them; and the prestige of such a success would do more to revive the present drooping spirits of their troops than even European recognition. Under the present management they enjoy every possible facility for ascertaining the exact strength of our forces, their position, the extent of the fortifications, their armament, and whatever other particulars they may desire to know. Under much greater relative disadvantage our troops succeeded in the capture of Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island and Newbern. Whether the rebels will dare to make the attempt remains to be seen.

For local news we have little of interest. Gen. SHERMAN is again trying his hand at the enforcement of peace and good order in the city, and this time in a manner that promises to be more successful than most of his previous efforts in that line. You remember I sent you an account of his famous scheme for the attainment of this object, by combining the military with the civil force, and how it did not seem to work. Notwithstanding that under Gen. SHERMAN's advice the police force was increased to more than triple what it had ever been before, and these were aided by a military guard sufficient to deter from any forcible attempt at resistance to justice, the amount of petty crimes increased to an extent, I think, heretofore unparalleled in any city in this country, not even excepting New-York in the palmiest days of FERNANDO WOOD's Administration. Burglaries, garotings, shootings and stabbings, were events of not daily but almost hourly occurrence. Every morning paper contained notices of from three to half a dozen cases with every issue, and these cases occurred not merely at night, but in broad daylight. At last it seemed to occur to Gen. SHERMAN, what everybody else had known for months, that there might be some deficiency in the management of the police force, and he again took the matter in hand. The police force has been removed from the control of the city authorities, to whom their votes appear to be a matter of far more importance than their efficiency as officers of justice, and placed under the control of the Provost-Marshal, who is directed "to satisfy himself that the officers of the force are men competent for their positions, and the men are sober, industrious and of good reputations." Every member of the force is also required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. But, best of all, hereafter when any burglary, robbery, or breach of the peace is committed, the policeman on whose beat the offence occurs, will be held as accessory to the crime until he can prove himself innocent. In the words of the order, "He will be suspended from duty and pay, and will be tried before a Military Commission or the Recorder of the city, for complicity or neglect, and on trial the burden of proof will rest with the accused to show that he was on duty and vigilant." As conviction of negligence or complicity in crime is liable to be followed not only by dismissal from service; but by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Military Commission, I am inclined to think that this change of management will have a marked effect in diminishing the amount of crimes in the city. As a still further safeguard, all vagrants, thieves, or persons of bad reputation, who possess no visible means of support, or who are known to be dangerous persons in the community, are liable to be seized without being detected in the perpetration of any actual crime, and set to work on the streets or breastworks, at the discretion of the Provost-Marshal. All citizens are directed to keep their houses at night between tattoo and reveillé, unless they can furnish good reason for being out.

It will be seen that ample authority is thus provided for the maintenance of good order here, and if the proper officers will but do their duty, from being one of the most disorderly and dangerous of Americities, Memphis may become one of the quietest.

While thus endeavoring to provide for the peace and good order of the city, Gen. SHERMAN has also latterly turned his attention to the condition of the poor among us, among whom it is feared considerable suffering may prevail during the coming Winter, unless some means be taken to relieve them. He has, therefore, issued cards in the newspapers, calling the attention of the charitably disposed to this fact, and requesting them to combine in instituting some system of rendering assistance to the needy, promising to use his influence to induce the National Government and the Union armies here, to assist in the good work. This proposition has excited considerable comment here. While all are willing to accord credit to the goodness of heart which suggested this proposal, many of the Union citizens of this place, and still more among the troops, are not inclined to favor the means which Gen. SHERMAN has recommended for the accomplishment of the object. A great many, indeed by far the greater part of those needing relief, are the families whose fathers, husbands and brothers are now in the rebel army, and their distress arises from this very absence. Many of these absentees would never have gone into the army but for the promises of the rich Secessionists to support their families in their absence. Would it not be at once more just, as well as more politic, to levy a tax upon the rich rebel sympathizers now living and doing business in this city under the protection of the National flag, for the support of their poor neighbors who are reduced to suffering by the wickedness of which they were the instigators, than to beg charity from those Union men who have already suffered severely in person and property for no fault of their own, or draw from the by no means abundant supplies of our own soldiers who have been drawn from their homes and their own business broken up by the same cause? This plan has been tried, and successfully, in St. Louis, in Nashville and in New-Orleans. It ought to be done here. More than nine-tenths of the property of this city is owned by persons who are still open and avowed rebels. Many of them are now receiving good incomes from rents paid them by loyal Union men. Certainly the least they could do would be to contribute to the support of those who are now brought to distress through their influence and representations. Gen. SHERMAN is much and severely criticized for the leniency which he displays toward rebellious sympathizers. I have had occasion to allude to this fact before, and do not propose to enlarge upon it here. I may have occasion to illustrate the subject more at length hereafter.

We have no important news from any point South.

STOCKBRIDGE.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

BLAIR's majority in the First Congressional District, leaving out the soldiers vote, is 457. Returns from the army will probably increase it to 1,000.

Information from the Fifth District represents the vote between Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE and MCCLUNG as close, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Gen. LOAN, Union Emancipationist, is undoubtedly elected in the Seventh District.

WM. A. HALL is elected in the Eighth District by some 400 majority.

J. S. ROLLINS is elected from the Ninth District by a small majority.

Returns from the State are yet meagre, but it is safe to assume that a majority of the members of the Legislature elect are for emancipation.

THE STATE ELECTION.

THE STATE BY MAJORITIES.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,500	Albany	2,200
Broome	1,550	Columbia	750
Cayuga	2,350	Clinton	525
Chautauqua	3,500	Dutchess	280
Chemung	75	Erie	2,000
Chenango	1,000	Fulton & Hamilton	75
Cortland	1,600	Greene	1,200
Cattaraugus	1,500	Kings	6,500
Delaware	500	Montgomery	200
Essex	700	New-York	31,350
Franklin	125	Niagara	10
Genesee	900	Otsego	200
Herkimer	1,000	Orange	650
Jefferson	2,500	Putnam	250
Livingston	1,400	Queens	1,200
Lewis	500	Richmond	1,250
Madison	2,280	Rensselaer	1,300
Monroe	800	Rockland	1,025
Oneida	500	Seneca	525
Ontario	1,100	Schenectady	75
Onondaga	1,550	Schoharie	2,390
Orleans	1,130	Suffolk	150
Oswego	2,700	Sullivan	800
Saratoga	565	Ulster	1,135
Schuyler	500	Westchester	2,200
St. Lawrence	5,800		
Steuben	2,000	Total	58,315
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400		
Warren	300		
Washington	1,500		
Wyoming	1,200		
Wayne	1,200		
Yates	1,200		
Total	49,035		
Seymour ahead			9,280

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are elected:

ALBANY.
1..Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.
2..John Cutler, Dem.
3..Henry L. Wait, Dem.
4..Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.
ALLEGANY.
1..A. E. Cruttenden, Rep.
2..Ed. B. Loveridge, Rep.
BROOME.
..Brank B. Smith, Rep.
HATTARAGUS.
1..And'w L. Allen, Rep.
2..Albert G. Dow, Rep.
CAYUGA.
1..Geo. I. Post, Rep.
2..Wm. P. Robinson, R.
CHATAUQUE.
1..John Stewart, Rep.
2..Henry C. Lake, Rep.
CHEMUNG.
..Charles Hulett, Dem.
CHENANGO.
1..E. H. Prindle, Rep.
2..Francis B. Fisher, R.
CLINTON.
George Adgate, Dem.
COLUMBIA.
1..P. G. Kisselback, Dem.
2..Samuel Wilber, Dem.
CORTLAND.
H. B. Van Hoesen, R.
DELAWARE.
1..R. W. Courtney, Rep.
2..Dan. Waterbury, Rep.
DUTCHESS.
1..Luther S. Dutcher, D.
2..J. C. Doughty, Dem.
ERIE.
1..Jno. W. Murphy, D.
2..Horatio Seymour, D.
3..T. A. Hopkins, Dem.
4..Anson G. Conger, Rep.
ESSEX.
Palmer E. Havens, R.
FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus, Rep.
FULTON AND HAMILTON.
W. J. Heacock, Rep.
GENESEE.
Loren Green, Rep.
GREENE.
John Breasted, Dem.
HERKIMER.
1..Griffin Sweet, Rep.
2..Arch. C. McGowan, R.
JEFFERSON.
1..C. A. Benjamin, Rep.
2..Levi Miller, Rep.
3..Wm. Dewey, Rep.
KINGS.
1..J. Paulding, Dem.
2..Bernard Hughes, Dem.
3..S. E. Johnson, Dem.
4..James Darcey, Dem.
5..T. C. Callicott, Dem.
6..H. C. Boswell, Dem.
7..Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.
LEWIS.
John Chickering, Rep.
LIVINGSTON.
1..Ham'n E. Smith, Rep.
2..Samuel Skinner, Rep.
MADISON.
1..Wm. H. Brand, Rep.
2..Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.
MONROE.
1..G. E. McGonegal, Rep.
2..E. Trimmer, Dem.
3..Wm. Brown, Rep.
MONTGOMERY.
F. P. Moulton, Dem.
NEW-YORK.
1..Cornelius Flynn, Dem.
2..Daniel Leamy, Dem.
3..J. H. Whittemore, Dem.
4..Wm. C. Gover, Dem.
5..Henry Rogers, Dem.
6..Julus Karn, Dem.
7..Vincent C. King, Dem.
8..Thomas H. Hill, Dem.
9..D. V. Freeman, Dem.
10..Daniel M. O'Brien, D.
11..Thos. A. Ledwith, D.
12..Andrew Smith, Dem.
NEW-YORK.
13..Alex. Ward, Dem.
14..Rob't C. Hutchings, D.
15..Gilbert C. Dean, Dem.
16..Michael McCann, D.
17..Thos. C. Fields, Dem.
NIAGARA.
1..B. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2..Wm. Morgan, Rep.
ONEIDA.
1..A. B. Weaver, Dem.
2..D. M. Prescott, Rep.
3..A. P. Sherman, Dem.
4..I. McDougall, Rep.
ONONDAGA.
1..Jas. M. Munro, Rep.
2..Elizur Clark, Dem.
3..Joseph Breed, Rep.
ONTARIO.
1..Perez H. Field, Rep.
2..Lanon Dewey, Rep.
ORANGE.
1..J. D. Van Buren, Dem.
2..C. Woodward, Dem.
ORLEANS.
John Parks, Rep.
OSWEGO.
1..A. C. Mattoon, Rep.
2..H. W. Loomis, Rep.
3..Harvey Palmer, Rep.
OTSEGO.
1..Wm. Brooks, Dem.
2..C A. Church, Rep.
PUTNAM.
Saxton Smith, Dem.
QUEENS.
1..C. W. Duryea, Dem.
2..Henry S. Lott, Dem.
RENNSELAER.
1..Jas. McKeon, Dem.
2..J. A. Quackenbush, Rp
3..Eb. S. Strait, Dem.
RICHMOND.
Theodore Freau, Dem.
ROCKLAND.
James S. Haring, Dem.
SCHUYLER.
Samuel Laurence, Rp.
ST. LAWRENCE.
1..E. P. Townsley, Rep.
2..James Reddington, Rp.
3..Ab'm. X. Parker, Rep.
SARATOGA.
1..C. Boughton, Rep.
2..Ira Beckwith, Dem.
SCHENECTADY.
John McShea, Jr., Dm.
SCHOHARIE.
S. L. Mayham, Dem.
SENECA.
James McLean, Dem.
STEUBEN.
1..J. W. Taggart, Rep.
2..Henry Sherwood, Rep.
3..Horace Bemis, Rep.
SUFFOLK.
1..Nathan Corwin, Dem.
2..Benj. F. Wiggins, Rep.
SULLIVAN.
Wm. Gillespie, Dem.
TIOGA.
Nath. W. Davis, Rep.
TOMPKINS.
Ezra Cornell, Rep.
ULSTER.
1..J. F. Bookstaver, Dem.
2..Jacob Lefever, Rep.
3..E. Westbrook, Dem.
WARREN.
Newton Aldrich, Rep.
WASHINGTON.
1..Asa C. Teft, Rep.
2..Ervine Hopkins, Rep.
WAYNE.
1. Thad. W. Collins, Rep.
2..Lemuel Durfee, Rep.
WESTCHESTER.
1..Pierre C. Tolman, Dm.
2..John E. Marshall D.
3..B. Montross, Dem.
WYOMING.
Byron Healy, Rep.
YATES.
Guy Shaw, Rep.

Democrat	65
Republican	63

The Election.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The returns received, although imperfect, indicate the election of the Democratic ticket by a few thousand majority.

The result is none the less mortifying because it was not altogether unexpected. In the present terrible crisis of the country, New-York should occupy no equivocal position. That she now does, will embarrass the Government and give heart to its enemies.

All this should have been—because it might have been—averted. Although unquestionably induced by an earnest desire to give emphasis to an important principle, the nomination by the Republican Union Convention of a gentleman of conceded gallantry, patriotism and personal worth, but of extreme party views, was a fatal error; and none the less fatal because the example had been set by the Democratic Party. That example was not relished by all ordinarily in sympathy with that party; and if advantage had been taken of this feeling, and a ticket presented—no more patriotic, for that could not be—*but less distinctly partisan*, the result of last year would have been repeated, with greatly increased emphasis and significance.

But the Syracuse Convention, so far from taking advantage of the popular desire, disregarded it, and compelled a party contest, when the position of the country, the necessities and embarrassments of the Administration, and the suggestions of prudence and patriotism, all dictated a different policy.

The result is what we feared at the time, but which we hoped might be averted by hard work and general organization.

Besides this fundamental error, other causes aided to effect this result. The Democratic orators and Press availed themselves of every salient point in the legislative, financial and military departments of the Government, to warp the judgment, prejudice the minds, and arouse the passions of the people. Every error of Congress, the unavoidable derangement of the currency, all the mishaps of the army, the oppression of conscription, the burdens of taxation, and the prolongation of the war, were all charged upon the Republican Party. Falsehood, perversion and misrepresentation were never more freely employed, and the public mind was never so ready to absorb whatever was persistently pressed upon it. Starting in the contest at a disadvantage voluntarily assumed, it was impossible—felt to be so at every stage of the campaign—to regain ground then lost, or to counteract, by simple truth and unimpassioned argument, the effect of these persistent and unpatriotic perversions, and the blind passions they excited.

We will not venture to predict the effects of the election of Mr. SEYMOUR upon the future. While we have looked upon its happening with apprehension, we have not permitted ourselves to believe that it would ultimate in unmitigated disaster. We have unwavering faith in the patriotism of the great body of the people; and, however disposed, no man in any responsible position would dare to initiate or suggest any measure designed to thwart the loyal purpose of the Administration to call into requisition the concentrated power of the Government to crush out the rebellion and to restore the Republic.

The Democratic Party, by its recent success, is given an opportunity seldom vouchsafed to any political organization to demonstrate its loyalty, and to attach to itself the gratitude and confidence of the people. Whether the leaders of that party have the wisdom and patriotism to achieve such results, remains to be seen. We hope for the best, and shall rejoice if our expressed fears, and the apprehensions of those who labored to avert these successes, shall be proved unjust and unfounded.

The Contrabands at Helena, Ark.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Chaplains at Helena, Ark., have published an appeal asking for aid for the destitute contrabands at that place. They desire that contributions should be sent to Rev. J. G. FORMAN, at Memphis. In their appeal they thus set forth the necessities of the class for which they plead:

In the progress of the army from Batesville to Helena, all slaves of rebel masters were permitted and encouraged to join the regimental and commissary trains, in various capacities, as teamsters, cooks, servants, and laundresses, and a large number of women and children were brought along in the empty wagons of the army. This course was deemed, by Major-Gen. CURTIS, as damaging to the rebels, a just confiscation of their property, and an act of humanity to the slaves, who claimed their freedom on the ground that they had been used by their masters in aid of the rebellion. On the arrival of the army at this place, many slaves, including women and children, have come into our camps, and into the town, from the neighboring country, from both sides of the river.

Animated by a desire to obtain their liberty, the able-bodied men have readily offered their services to work on the fortifications, or in the employ of the Quartermasters, as teamsters and laborers, driving mules, unloading steamboats and performing any service required of them. It is not too much to say that nearly the entire labor of building the fortifications, and more than three-fourths of the fatigue duty of the army has been willingly performed by these men, thus saving our soldiers from severe labors which, during the hot and unhealthy season, would have proved exceedingly injurious and often fatal to them.

On Sept. 18, 1862, an order was issued to Brig.-Gen. STEELE, entitled "General Orders, No. 48," and published in the *Shield*, a weekly newspaper issued by the United States military authorities at this place, of which the following sections are here given. Those portions which bear with peculiar hardship on these people we place in italics:

1. Such slaves as may be required to work on the fortifications, and for teamsters and fatigue parties in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will be enrolled with descriptions, *and the names of the former owners will be noted.*

2. The chief Quartermaster will furnish the allowance of suitable clothing, *and the wages shall be retained until the legality or disloyalty of persons claiming their services shall be established by courts of law,* except in cases where the masters are known to be in rebellion against the Government.

3. To prevent the vagrancy, immorality and distress that have existed among this class of individuals, *all such as cannot be employed for the benefit of the Government, or provided for in accordance with law, will be put outside of these lines, and allowed to return to the plantations whence they came.*

Upon this order the practice was inaugurated of returning slaves, found within our lines, to persons professing to be loyal owners, some of whom were known to have been notoriously disloyal, and in one instance a slave claimant, a minister of the Methodist Church South, came into Camp Ethiopia with a military order, and carried off a child from its mother on his horse. A number of slaves have been returned by military force and authority, in direct violation of the Confiscation act.

Instead of paying the laborer his wages at the end of his month's work, the practice under this order is "to note the names of former owners" on the descriptive rolls, and "retain their wages until the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons claiming their service shall be established by courts of law." Under this order of things the colored men, employed during the past month, are refused any wages, and can get nothing for the support of their wives and children. Their prospect of ever receiving their pay is very uncertain while this order stands. As to the vagrancy and immorality impliedly attributed to them, it is not known to be greater in degree and proportion than obtains in other communities. Intemperance is seldom, if ever, seen among them, and many of them are willing and industrious laborers.

The facts here given are necessary to the full understanding of the present situation of these people. Besides those employed, there are many more who cannot be employed, some infirm and disabled, and many women and children, only a few of whom can do anything for themselves. These have come to us in midsummer, with thin clothing, leaving everything behind them. In many instances, their masters have fled from their farms, and the army has left nothing upon which these people can subsist when they shall be put outside of these lines and allowed to return to the plantations from whence they came.

Many others, again, have come with the army a long distance from their homes. To "put them outside of these lines" is, therefore, to send them to starvation and death.

If we can feed the rebel soldiers that fall into our hands, fighting to destroy our Government, it would seem that some method might be devised to take care of these people, who are our natural allies, and have done the best they could to serve us. Instead of putting them outside of our lines into the possession of their rebel masters, by military force and authority, as has been done in several instances, justice and humanity both require that they should be protected in their newly-acquired freedom, and assisted until their labor is needed, and can bring its just reward. As soon as a peaceful order of things is established, their labor would be in immediate demand, as free men. Planters in this vicinity are now paying wages to those who were formerly their slaves, to gather the cotton crop, already ripe for harvest.

There is, however, this practical difficulty during the existence of the war. Unless they are within the protection of the army, their rights are not recognized. To the unemployed, there is no officer here who is authorized to issue clothing and provide necessaries, without doing it on his own responsibility and at his own risk. And as for the women and children, there is no suitable clothing to be had for them from the Government stores.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

A splendid troop ship and transport has just been added to the navy. She is almost quite ready to go wherever her services may be required, which makes her the more valuable. She is called the *Pocohontas*, and has been constructed within a few months at Baltimore. Her length is 180 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 10 feet, and 900 tons burden. She was built to replace the old *Pocohontas*, which was wrecked on the Burnside Expedition. The new vessel is only chartered at present by the Government, but may ultimately be purchased. Her roominess is such that she can carry 1,000 troops between decks, and 600 tons of freight in the hold.

[Advertisement.]
"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BOURCICAULT's great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed for the last time. Com. Nutt. Colored Tropical Fish, and other curiosities, at all hours.

[Advertisement.]
A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY TO-NIGHT—In Patterson, N. J., by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. Private examinations to-day at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon rises... 6 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 27 | Gov. Island. 9 16 | Hell Gate.... 10 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, Harding, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Francis Secor, Thompson, Cadiz, Spain, Heye Bros.; St. Bernhard, (Brem.,) Deetzen, Bremen, C. Luling; Sea Bride, Scofield, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Fortunata M., (Aus.,) Dulnvich, London, Holmboe & Co.; Crusoe, Luce, Tarragona, Crocker, Wood & Co.

Brigs Greyhound, Pierce, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Hannah, (Br.,) Lane, Matamoras, B. F. Small & Co.; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; H. F. Colthurst, Emery, Montego Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Peter Bahlrust, (Pruss.,) Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Deux Louise, (Fr.,) Fauce, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Crocus, Nelson, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son.

Schooners Snow Drift, Witham, Havana, Charles L. Prescott; C. & R. Rogers, Johnson, Deal's Island, F. J. Campbell; Reindeer, Norton, Baltimore, H. S. Rackett; Valhalla, Lord, Elizabethport, Baker & Dayton; G. W. Glover, Small, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; Commerce, Mullin, Providence; Niagara, Satterly, New-Bedford; Henry Benson, Hart, Washington, Bentley Smith & Co.; N. & D. Scudder, Baxter, Salem, W. D. Mangum; Ned. Higgins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Victoria, Wikland, Matamoras, Schepeler & Co.; Ospray, Small, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Kate Western, Ellis, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, J. R. Bacon.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octarora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship New-York, Dewhurst, Glasgow 37 ds., with pig iron and 4 passengers to George Bulkley & Co.

Ship Fairfield, Hull, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to Geo. Bulkley.

Brig Anniversary, (Br., of Blythe,) Belle, Queenstown Sept. 21, in ballast to John Jackson. Nov. 6, was in co., off Fire Island, with Br. steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

Brig Tangier, Sullivan, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Barbrick, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig St. Mary, Raymond, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Richard Baker & Co.

Schr. J. W. Miner, Berry, New-Orleans Oct. 18, and the S. W. Pass 20th, with sugar, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Sld. in co. with barks Lucy Francis and Charles Keen, for New-York.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Dresden, Colbeth, Shulee, N. S., 30 ds., with spars to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Mars Hill, Limeburner, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. F. Webb, Buckingham, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. John W. Bell, Huff, Albany, with mdse. for Fall River.

Schr. Lucy Ann, Lawrence, South Joggins, N. B., 16 ds., with spars to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Commerce, Muller, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Scott, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Rogers & Ritch.

Schr. Jane & Eliza, Leland, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Teal, Providence.

Schr. Gassabeas, Cole, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Samuel Fuller, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

The ship Gen. Nowell, arrived yesterday, should have been consigned to W. H. Riversmith.

Below.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Queenstown the 26th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London Sept. 26, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Belle of the Sea, from San Francisco.

Bark Kanawha, from New-Orleans.

Bark Baltic, from New-Orleans.

Bark Harvest, Austin, Liverpool Sept. 24.

Bark Amelia, Munro, Londonderry Sept. 28.

Bark Glengal, of Pictou.

Also, a number of other square-rigged vessels.

Spoken, &c.

Harvest Queen—ship, from St. John N. B., for Liverpool, 9 ds. out, all well, Oct. 26, lat. 43 28, lon. 49 12.

James R. Keeler—ship, hence Oct. 4 for London, Oct. 12, lat. 46 48, lon. 36 7.

Merchant Prince—ship, bound E., Oct. 12, lat. 47, lon. 28 23.

"N. G. Trook"—Br. brig, bound E., Oct. 13, lat. 46 38, lon. 29.

Susanna—Br. ship, bound E., Oct. 13, lat. 46 36, lon. 29.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORWEGIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Carl, at Gloucester, Guiding Star in the Clyde; 19, G. Hurlburt, Khersonese, Gazehound and Liverpool at Deal; 20, Burgomaster, Jenny Moody, Homer, Louisa, Basselman, Punch, Delphine and Revel at Queenstown; 21, Harvest Moon at Bristol, C. W. Poultney at Belfast, Media at Cardiff, Raleigh at Gloucester; 20, Jaffers at Browers Haven, Prince Albert at Hamburgh, Claribel at Glasgow, Emily Farrows; 22, Energy and Geo. McClellan; 23, Victory at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—22, Albert and Leocadia at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—22, Shatemac at Liverpool.

Arrived from St. Johns, N. B.—22, E. A. Souddrand at Liverpool.

Arrived from Akyab—22, Vesper at Liverpool.

Arrived from Cullas—19, Bomba at Dover.

LATEST SHIPPING.

Arrived from New-York—John Davels at Bristol; Active at Belfast; Jarlet at Falmouth; Adler at Bremen; Nilkingkin and Henndass at Queenstown; John Bannigan at Liverpool; Missouri, Ellen, Robin and Espola at Greenock.

Arrived from Nassau, N. P.—Gladiator (steamer) at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship D. H. Matgen for New-York, and Confer for Boston from London, put into Plymouth.

Roswell Sprague and Challenger received damage at Rotterdam by collision.

Syra, New-York for Queenstown, is at Waterford, leaky.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depôt Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.